The New-York Times.

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THE STATEN ISLAND JUBILEE.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

Military and Civic Parade—Speeches, Transparencies, Illuminations, &c.

The people of Staten Island had a celebration last night at the Quarantine Landing. On Tuesday evening, [illegible] a public meeting was held in Tompkinsville, at which resolutions were passed, unanimously, to the effect that the Staten Islanders had reason to [illegible] a view of the recent action of the Legislature, and the prospect of a sure and speedy removal of Quarantine, to indulge in some exhibition of the popular satisfaction therewith. It was further resolved that the demonstration should consist of a "general illumination and torchlight procession." Last night was fixed upon, and last night the *fête* came off.

It was a magnificent affair. Indeed everybody seemed to have taken hold in a fortunate combination. From dark till dark, people kept gathering about the hotels, and loitered or strolled around in a state of orderly anticipation, which was subjected to occasional interruptions by the arrival of a boat, or a friendly call to the bar.

At rare intervals came more enlivening episodes occurred to break the monotony. The hero of one of these incidents was Sam Pinkney, an Irishman of peculiar tastes, who perambulates the Island in a very primitive vehicle, and claims intimacy with every man, woman and child in the County. Jack Cade, who was on the Green in front of Barnes' Hotel, had his hackney, his chickens, and soon drew around him an admiring audience of exceedingly small and [illegible] boys. Jack wore a blue military cap ornamented with tarnished gold tissue, a red frock-coat fastened with deep blue facings, and a heavy pair of brogues. To preserve the *toute ensemble*, he had pulled up his trousers to his knees, after the manner of the Continentals, and in such a way as to exhibit not only the woollen texture of the stockings, but the delicacy of the washerwoman to whose lavatory care the stockings aforesaid had been confided.

For a mob he wore the dilapidated cord and tassels of some old whalebone hangings from some old house, whose owner had probably changed quarters on Bentley hill. A rusty sabbard and rusher swung completed his accoutrements. He asked the band to play a jig, but, at the most promising moment, Ray Tompkins appeared, raised his finger threateningly, and poor Jack relinquished and he had been shot.

As the darkness fell, the people gathered, and the enthusiasm proportionately waxed. Lamps, cigars and torches were lighted; fireworks and champagne corks were let off; spirits and rockets rose and fell. At length came the master for the procession. At the head of the first division appeared Mr. R. Harry Garry as Aid, under whom were a body of Pioneers with torches, Wallace's Band, the Seventy-third Regiment, (Col. G. A. Osborn commanding,) and a wagon containing Grant's Calcium Lights. The second division, which was commanded by Mr. Charles R. Simonson, as aid-de-camp, was composed of the Tompkinsville Fire Police, followed by Rossmann's Band; Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, Early Washington Engine Company No. 1, Cataract Engine Company No. 2, Port Richmond Engine Company No. 3, New-Brighton Engine Company No. 4, D. D. Tompkins' Engine Company No. 5, Atlantic Hose, Neptune Engine Company, Neptune Hose, Protection Engine Company, and Excelsior Bucket Company.

The third division was commanded by Mr. Henry Garrison, as Aid, and was preceded by Wainwright's Band. It consisted of the Fishermen's Association, in a boat drawn by horses and decorated with transparencies illustrative of the fisherman's calling; a "disabled party" in a spacious wagon, the said party being provided with an inexhaustible supply of lager bier and whisky, which were dispensed with no sparing hand to the passers-by; invited guests and citizens in private carriages; Rossmann's Band followed by the Marine Artillery, [illegible] and a long line of miscellaneous spectators.

The line of march was south, through Griffin-street to the Shore Road, thence to Gore-street and Richmond Road, passing through Van Duzer, Grove, Richmond, Elizabeth and Sarah Ann streets, Richmond Turnpike, Tompkins-avenue, New-Brighton, Jersey, Third-avenue, Westerveldt-avenue to First-avenue the place of starting. Nine out of ten of all the houses on the route were illuminated, many of them gorgeously. Among the most prominent of these, we noticed H. Mendell's residence, the trees in front being hung ward variegated lanterns; Muller's lager-bier saloon; Albert Ward's large residence on the hill; Miss Millikin's; Dr. Herriker's, Charles H. Stebbins' private residence Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Bechtel's saloon, Park House, S. E. Brich's; the entire street along "Stam's-row" was speedily illuminated,—Mrs. Jarhot', J. R. Robinson's, H. B. Metcalf's, Mr. McAndrews' cottage and Mr. O'Connell's were very tastefully ornamented. So also were William Guilherizon's, John Austin's, the Hon. Robert Christie, Jr.'s, Dejonge & Co.'s, Besker's, Dr. Richardson's and Dr. Anderson's—the latter being particularly noticeable for its elaborate and striking display, which drew forth repeated cheers from the procession.

In addition to these were the houses of Mr. Freeland, of the steamer *Southfield*, and Jacob B. Wood, Supervisor of the town of Castleton, and many others.

Among the mottoes displayed were the following:

"Thanks to James Guy, and the Thompsonian doctrine abolished here. Oh!"

Upon Gerdes's Hotel, Stapleton.

"Our Big Boy against Little John."

On one of the wagons was written:

"The Sopoys in Look now."

And on another:

"We go in for lager bier, not for yellow fever."

At the turn of the procession, on the south end, I passed beneath two arches spanning the road, and bearing the inscription:

"The Sopoys' arch."

And

"No longer the victims of foreign pestilence."

On Rocky Hollow there was not a house without some illumination, and the inscriptions were of the most significant character, several of them exhibiting the mystic letters:

"Q. F. Q."

Among these were:

"The 24 of September,
As also the 22 of May,
Forever we'll remember—
Q. F. Q."

And:

"Thus set sing from my cage—
Q. F. Q."

Another resident, with an eye to the main chance, displayed above his door:

"SEPOY GROCERY STORE."

The procession passed through the most notable villages in the Island, was enthusiastically cheered at every hand, and, having again reached Tompkinsville, was greeted by a splendid display of fireworks, with which, to say nothing of the hospitalities prearranged by the Committee of Management, the celebration concluded.

Soon after 12 o'clock the *Hunchback* left the landing, and conveyed to New-York the invited guests.

Inside the Quarantine grounds there was no apprehension among the officers of Quarantine that any violence would be attempted by the residents of the Island, but the force detailed by the Superintendent of Police was sent down merely as a precaution to hold in check any rowdyism that might manifest itself among outsiders. The police confined themselves wholly to the inside of the walls, and patrolled their respective beats with far little concern as if they were upon ordinary duty. There are now only two patients, convalescent, of ship fever, in the Marine Hospital. During the last three days some twenty cases of small-pox of a mild type have been received, and all will, doubtless, recover. There were eight of the employes discharged a few days since, and the force now employed for the care of the sick and upon ordinary duties is far below what it has been during any time for the last ten years. As soon as arrangements can be made by the Commissioners for Removal of Quarantine for the reception of patients elsewhere, it is expected that no more of the sick will be admitted to the Marine Hospital. All vessels from yellow fever ports, or those having sickness of an infectious character on board, will be boarded in the lower bay, where the sick will be placed in tanks, and the vessels detained. Arrangements will probably be made for breaking out their cargoes and storing them in buildings to be erected for the purpose on Sandy Hook. The present Quarantine station will be retained only as the residence of the Health Officer and his subordinate, and as a boarding station. Thus it is expected that a long stride will be taken, even during the present season, for the removal of the whole establishment.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Leave of Absence for the Count de Sartiges—Condition of the Treasury—Appropriations by the Last Congress, &c.

(Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.)

Washington, Tuesday, May 3.

The Count de Sartiges received leave of absence to-day, and will leave immediately for France. He does not contemplate returning, though no successor has yet been named.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft yesterday was $[illegible].

Secretary Cass will return on Saturday.

Señor Mata received dispatches from Mexico to-day, but nothing of interest beyond what has already been published. Q.

(FROM THE WASHINGTON PAPER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Washington, Tuesday, May 3.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending April 1 were nearly $22,800,000, including upwards of $12,000,000 from the customs, and between eight and nine millions from the loan of 1858. The expenditures for the same period were nearly $16,000,000, including $2,000,000 in payment of the Treasury notes issued under the Act of December, 1857.

The steamers Fulton and Water Witch have been ordered to Norfolk for repairs. It is understood their crews are to be retained for further and immediate service.

The official statement just prepared for publication shows that Congress at the last Session appropriated for legislative, Executive, civil and miscellaneous purposes, nearly $11,000,000; for the diplomatic and consular service, $2,000,000; for the Indian Department, revolutionary, invalid, and other pensions, upwards of $3,250,000; for army fortifications and the military academy, $15,340,000; for the naval service, $16,527,000; and for the Ocean Mail steam service, $841,220—making a total of $43,957,000. In addition to the above, about $7,000,000 should be added for indefinite appropriations, and to carry out the provisions of pre-existing laws, including the collection of revenues from the customs.

Gen. Jerez, the Nicaragua Minister, will return home in the steamer of the 5th of June, whatever may be the determination of our Government regarding the pending treaty.

The health of Gen. Cass continues to improve, and it is thought he will be able to resume his duties at the State Department in a day or two.

Meeting of the American Medical Convention.

Louisville, Tuesday, May 3.

The American Medical Convention opened its session in this city to-day. Twenty-five States and Territories are represented by two hundred and fifty delegates. The Convention was organized by the choice of Hardee Lindsley, of Washington, as President, and S. M. Bemis, of this city, and A. G. Rawson, of Washington, as Secretaries. A Committee was appointed to nominate the annually-elected officers. The President then proceeded to deliver the annual address.

The Convention of Medical Teachers.

Louisville, Tuesday, May 3.

The Convention of Medical Teachers met again to-day.

Dr. Flint, of Louisville, tendered a welcome to the delegates in behalf of the State Medical Society.

The annual report was adopted.

Resolutions were passed that every paper intended for publication in the Transactions be thoroughly prepared, and placed in the hands of the Committee on Publication by the 1st of June, and the proof returned within two weeks after their reception by the authors.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Henry Miller, of Kentucky.

Vice-Presidents—R. P. Allen, of Delaware; Chas. S. Tripler, of United States Army; L. A. Smith, of New-Jersey; Calvin West, of Indiana.

Treasurer—Casper Wistar, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary—S. M. Bemis, of Kentucky.

Mr. Miller made a brief and eloquent address on taking the chair.

A vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers.

But two or three reports on special subjects were made, in consequence of the remissness of Special Committees in preparing them.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Arrival of the Remains of Mr. Yeager at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, May 3.

The remains of Mr. Yeager arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon, in charge of J. L. Mason and C. P. Hayes, the Committee. There was quite a large crowd at the depot, and the streets through which the hearse passed were thronged with citizens, anxious to get even a glimpse of the box containing the remains. The remains were taken to the residence of the deceased, where the wooden box was taken off, and the coffin, a handsome metallic one, lifted out and the covering over the glass removed, so that the throng could get a view of the features of the deceased. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and the funeral sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Greenwald.

Convention of the National Typographical Union.

Boston, Tuesday, May 3.

At the session to-day of the National Typographical Convention, a proposed amendment to the general laws, striking out the provision requiring five years service to render apprentices eligible to membership in Unions, was laid on the table. The report of the Executive Committee, with accompanying documents, relative to memorializing Congress for a Printers' Bureau at Washington, was also tabled, with the understanding that it is not to be taken up again.

Marine Disasters.

Norfolk, Tuesday, May 3.

The British brig *Vestal*, of Greenock, from Pernambuco, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar, is ashore near Cape Henry.

The British brig *Glaour*, of St. Johns, N. F., from Pernambuco, with sugar, is also ashore near Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent down.

Telegraphic Feat.

Buffalo, Tuesday, May 3.

Direct communication with New-Orleans has been had this morning, the lines having been connected through, and everything worked finely. The following are the latest New-Orleans markets:

"Strawberries about *played out*. Green peas and new potatoes plenty."

Should the weather be fine on Saturday evening, the experiment of working direct from New-York to New-Orleans, via this city, will be tried."

Col. Lockridge's Expedition.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, May 3.

Col. Lockridge's agent at Pike's Peak reports that numerous disappointed miners are joining his expedition.

Movements of Messrs. Cobden and Osborne.

Wheeling, Va., Tuesday, May 3.

Messrs. Cobden and Osborne arrived here this morning, much pleased with their trip. They speak in high terms of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the scenery along the route.

Philadelphia City Election.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 3.

The election here, to-day, for various municipal officers, passed off quietly. It is generally conceded that Dr. James McClintock, Democrat, is elected City Treasurer, and that the Democrats will probably have a majority in the Councils.

Sailing of the Arabia.

Boston, Tuesday, May 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sails from this port to-morrow at about noon for Liverpool. Her mails close at the Post-office at 9 A. M.

Fugitive Slave Case in Zanesville, Ohio.

Zanesville, Tuesday, May 3.

A fugitive slave, named Jackson, of Clarksburgh, Va., was arrested here last night, and taken before Judge Mason, who this morning decided that the prisoner was illegally held, and discharged him. Immediately after his discharge he was rearrested, put in irons, and driven to the depot, for the purpose of taking him to Wheeling.

A desperate effort was made by the negroes to rescue him, and during the excitement clubs and pistols were freely used, and several persons were badly injured. The attempt at rescue proved unsuccessful. Meanwhile a writ was served on the Marshal commanding him to bring the prisoner before the Court. This point has not yet been settled. The excitement in regard to the matter still continues very great.

Sad Affair in North Adams, Mass.

Boston, Tuesday, May 3.

In North Adams, on Sunday, Miss Martha Bryant, a respectable and accomplished young lady, died suddenly. On her death-bed she accused Charles K. Lindenberg, Cashier of the Adams Bank, with her ruin. He has fled, leaving a wife and several children. The bank accounts are all right.

Death of a Prisoner while Attempting to Escape.

Boston, Tuesday, May 3.

A. T. Gibling, a young German, jumped from the cars last night, and was killed. He was on the way to Boston, in charge of a New-York officer, to answer for robbing his employer, Dr. Kaar, a dentist, of this City.

The Wanderer Case Postponed.

Savannah, Tuesday, May 3.

The *Wanderer* case has been postponed till the next term of the Circuit Court, on account of the non-arrest of Captain Corsin. Three of the prisoners in jail were refused bail.

Congressional Nomination in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, May 3.

The Democrats of the Ashland District have nominated Capt. W. E. Simms for Congress, vice the Hon. J. B. Clay, who declined a renomination.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax, Tuesday, May 3—P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, now about due with Liverpool dates of April 23. Weather clear, with a westerly wind.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

Savannah, Tuesday, May 3.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. All well.

Naval Intelligence.

Norfolk, Tuesday, May 3.

The U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Richmond* will be launched on Wednesday.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Advices Three Days Later by the Overland Mail.

The Rival Atlantic Routes—Clipper Passages—California Politics—Mining Intelligence—Movements in Southern California—The Vineyards—Adjustment of the Indian Troubles—Affairs at the Sandwich Islands—Discovery of new Guano Islands—Shipping in Port at Honolulu.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

San Francisco, Friday, April 8, 1859.

The steamer *Orizaba* arrived here late on the night of the 5th, bringing the New-York passengers who left New-York in the Vanderbilt steamer *Northern Light* on the 9th, having been nearly twenty-eight days upon the passage. The overland mail leaving St. Louis on the 14th inst., arrived here on the night of the 6th inst. We have a statement here to the effect that after the *Northern Light* started from New-York, Mr. Jones, of the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., wagered $5,000 against Commodore Vanderbilt's fast horses, that his passengers by overland mail, leaving St. Louis on the 14th, would reach San Francisco before those by the Vanderbilt steamer. The Commodore won, notwithstanding the long passage made by his steamer. Certainly it was a very hazardous wager that Mr. Jones proposed, for the regular line of steamers make the trip in from twenty-one to twenty-three days, while twenty-five days is the time allowed by contract to the overlanders, and it requires no small amount of energy and enterprise to make the distance in anything less than that time. Among the through passengers by the Overland stage was a Mrs. Lovejoy, of Yreka, California—the first lady who has made the trip.

Quite a fleet of clippers have arrived within the last three days, besides a vessel from China and another from the Sandwich Islands. Among the clippers was the *Andrew Jackson*, Capt. J. E. Williams, which arrived in only 102 days from New-York. This is the quickest trip made this year or last. The other clipper arrivals are the *Midnight*, 124 days from Boston; *Nonpareil*, 116 days from New-York; *Comet*, 112 days from New-York; *Gosport*, 185 days from New-York. The ships *Anna Kimball*, 207 days from New-York, and *Buena Vista*, 283 days from Baltimore, with coal for the Panama Mail Steamship Company, and *Moonlight*, 140 days from New-York, have also arrived. The *Moonlight* reports that when in lat. 14 N. long. 31 W., she saw a vessel on fire—supposed to be the *Manitou*, from New-York to this port. Several vessels were in the vicinity, and it is supposed took off the crew, as no persons could be seen on board, although the *Moonlight* passed quite close. Her boats, too, were all gone.

Mr. James Fourzer was tried and acquitted here yesterday, of the charge of murder, in having killed Wm. Dennis. The latter, a man of family, seduced Fourzer's daughter, a girl of fifteen years; and for a year or more after her child was born, was consequently pursuing her at her own home, for the renewal of their former intimacy. It appeared upon the trial that the daughter had resisted his advances; that Fourzer had felt deeply his daughter's disgrace, and that in the fear that the influence of Dennis over his weak-minded daughter, might prove stronger than her father's advice, the accused shot and killed the seducer while attempting to effect a clandestine meeting with his victim at her own parents' residence. The jury justified the act and returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

In political affairs we have little news. The Democracy of California being invincible when united have fallen to quarreling among themselves, and the prospect is that they will have a lively time in their Conventions during the next few months. A United States Senator is to be elected by the Legislature next to be chosen, and nominations for that body as well as for Congress and the Gubernatorial chair, will all be made with special reference to the Senatorial fight. Gov. Weller is a candidate for réélection, and Gen. Denver, (late of Kansas,) and the Hon. Milton S. Latham, are also understood to be in the field. Each of these, too, is a prospective candidate for the United States Senate. Should Denver not be nominated for Governor, he will be likely to run for Congress in place of McKibben, and be elected. Calhoun Benham contests the other Congressional nomination with C. L. Scott, late member, but the latter has the inside track, and will be apt to win. John Nugent says he will run for something, but if so, he will probably run alone.

The Democratic Central Committee of the State have no sympathy with the Douglas movement, and have provided a test to govern the primary meetings throughout the State, to wit—that the participator therein shall declare that he voted for the regular Locompton ticket last August, or that he indorses the platform upon which that ticket was placed. Thus the Democratic organization have cast defiance to Douglas, Broderick and all others who do not approve and indorse Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy. Nevertheless the Locomptonites are pretty certain to carry the State.

The Legislature is still in session, but has accomplished little beyond passing the law providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention. The San Francisco bulk-head bill, which proposes to place the wharves of the port entirely in the hands of half-a-dozen monopolists now seems likely to fail.

A Coroner's Jury, in the case of victims in the *Contra Costa* ferry-boat explosion, have declared that the explosion resulted from "the rapid accumulation of steam while working the engine slow, and which should have been relieved by the engineer by raising the safety-valve." It is very evident that this sad affair, by which six men met with a sudden death, was the result of criminal carelessness. The case will be rigidly prosecuted against the delinquent engineer. The skin of a human hand, with nails and fingers complete, has been found in the bow of the wrecked steamer. Its appearance leads to the supposition that it is the only remnant yet found of the remains of M. G. Shaw, the bar-keeper.

It is feared that two gentlemen of Napa, Messrs. Garnett and Hales, have been murdered and robbed in the mountains. They left Napa City some two months ago, directly across the mountains for Humboldt Bay, on the coast, to attend the land sales, taking with them a large amount of money, since when nothing has been heard of them; a party will leave soon to trace them, if possible, and learn their fate.

A Mr. Marrow, of Iowa Hill, but formerly of Wisconsin, committed suicide a few days since. Some months ago, learning of the death of his wife in Wisconsin, which affected him seriously, he was about to return to the East to provide for his motherless daughter, but was prevented through the dishonesty of some person with whom he had entrusted his means, and that fact doubtless prompted his rash act.

Cornelius Brown, a native of Nova Scotia, was killed by the caving of a bank at St. Louis, Sierra County.

The skeleton of a little child four years old, supposed to have been the daughter of a widow Brannan, was found on the Sand hills back of the city, a day or two since. The child disappeared mysteriously about eighteen months ago, and could not be found. It is supposed that she wandered over the hills and perished by starvation, almost within sight of her mother's door. The bereaved woman left for the Atlantic States some three months ago.

Hannah Ann Hale has commenced a suit for divorce against her husband, Wm. Henry Hale. The parties were married on 1st of April, 1856, and have two children. She alleges cruelty, neglect to provide means of subsistence, threats, &c.

The miners throughout the State are doing well, and labor continues high. In addition to the fair wages almost always made in the mines, the toilers are frequently rewarded with rich nuggets. One worth $2,000 was found the other day at Bath, Placer County, imbedded in the bank 120 feet above the bed-rock. From the frequent instances in which large masses of gold are found in various strata of earth lying one above another, the conclusion is drawn by some of our "experts," that gold deposits have been made at different periods of the earth's history, and not by one grand "blow-out," as our miners generally believe.

FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Senator* arrived yesterday, from ports on the Southern Coast, bringing late dates from San Diego, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara. Among his passengers were Col. Magruder and Major Lee, both of the United States Army. The expedition under Col. Moorman against the Mohaves left Fort Yuma on the 27th ult., marching up the north bank of the Colorado. The steamer *General Jesup* left at the same time by the river, with supplies, and will keep near the command all the way. A new steamer, to be called the *Co co-pah*, has just been shipped from San Francisco for the Colorado. She draws only twelve inches of water, and will navigate the upper part of the river.

A shock of earthquake is reported at San Diego, at 5.20 A. M. of 21st March, which shook the old adobes comfortably. No damage done.

Capt. Ancrum, an old settler, died at Fort Yuma recently, and was buried with Masonic honors.

The vine-growers of Los Angelos entertain serious apprehensions of the loss of this year's crop, in consequence of unusually severe and dry winds, which absorb the sap from the vines, leaving them to wither and dry up. Fears were also entertained for the wheat and barley crops, from the same cause.

Dr. J. F. Rosecrans, according to the Los Angelos *Vineyard*, has spent four months in exploring the country bordering on the Colorado, for a distance of 150 miles above Fort Yuma. He reports a large extent of country to the east of the Colorado to be auriferous—but that the scarcity of water and the excessive heat, during a greater part of the year, will prove a serious drawback upon the successful extraction of the gold, which is diffused generally throughout the region lying in the angle of the two rivers, east of the Colorado and north of the Gila. The Salt River, a tributary of the Gila, is supposed to drain a rich gold country, but exploring parties have been deterred from its examination by hostile Indians.

The recent Indian difficulties in San Diego County were about being amicably adjusted.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Mexican bark *Adelaida* arrived here on the afternoon of the 8th inst., bringing dates from Honolulu to the 7th March, being two weeks later.

There had been a good deal of excitement at Honolulu in regard to the discovery of guano islands. The bark *Gamble*, of that port, had sailed for French Frigate Reef, carrying men and means to work the guano deposits recently found there by the United States Surveying schooner *Fenimore Cooper*. This reef is situated west northwest of the Hawaiian islands, and the deposits are claimed to be richer than those of Jarvis Island, belonging to the American Guano Company of New York City. The schooner *E. L. Frost*, which arrived at Honolulu on the 14th March, reports the discovery of new and very rich guano islands, the location of which is kept secret however. Specimens of the article which were exhibited seemed very rich. Holes were dug into the deposits to the depth of five feet without reaching the bottom. A Honolulu firm were preparing to take possession of and work the islands at once.

It is stated that *Gamble* was fitted out by Lieut. Bacons, who commands the *Fenimore Cooper*, and who claims to have taken possession of the French Frigate Reef deposits in his own name and for his own benefit. Previous to publishing his notice of intention to take this course, an American citizen had made up a company for the same destination, and it was feared that a collision would occur between the two parties. It is to be hoped that there is some error in this statement, for if I mistake not the law of Congress authorizing the taking possession of guano islands by the United States, expressly prohibits an officer of the United States from asserting any claim of his own arising from discovery while in service.

The *Fenimore Cooper* left Honolulu on the 5th March for the Japanese seas. Joseph Haco, the Japanese young man who was brought into San Francisco from a wreck some years ago, and was educated by Senator Gwin, left the *Cooper* at Honolulu, and took passage for Hong Kong on the clipper *Sea Serpent*.

The Spring fleet of whalers was returning slowly, and the catch was announced to be far from satisfactory.

Mr. Tripp, first officer of the ship *Mary and Susan*, was killed by a whale early in December. He leaves a wife and two children in New-Bedford, Mass. His remains were to be sent home by the captain of the ship to which he belonged.

The English-born residents of the islands are raising subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. Cook, at the spot where he fell at Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii.

The crater of Kilauea was still in a state of decided activity. A vessel arrived at Honolulu with a party of visitors, who had been to take a near view of the magnificent scene. The travelers had a hard time of it, were two days without water, traveling over clinkers, with their boots worn to tatters, and the blood during the last day marking their steps over the lava. It was supposed from the indications that a new crater had recently formed, and it was feared that Mr. Vanzer, the English traveler, had got between the new and old flows of lava, and was in a critical position.

Frightful Catastrophe on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A LOCOMOTIVE BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS AND THREE MEN KILLED.

A catastrophe of a most appalling nature occurred this morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the vicinity of Greensburgh. It appears that the ballast train was in service as usual, and that while on its way east, and within a short distance of Greensburgh the locomotive exploded with a tremendous report, killing three men and shattering the engine to pieces. John Dones, the Engineer, and Mr. Woods, the Conductor, were killed instantly, and Jos. Sprangar, engaged as a fireman on the train, injured to an extent that he died in a few minutes. The engine, as we have stated, was blown to pieces, and so great was the force of the explosion, that parts of it were sent whirling in the air hundreds of feet from the scene of the disaster. Mr. Dones resided in the city, and had been in the employ of the Company some five or six years. He leaves a young wife to mourn her bereavement. Mr. Woods was a married man, and a careful and efficient officer. A wife and two children are deprived of the protection of a kind husband and affectionate father by his death. Sprangar resided somewhere on the mountain, and was, we believe, an unmarried man. The cause of the accident has not been stated, nor will it be known, we suppose, until the matter has been properly investigated. Since the above was written, we have seen Mr. John H. Harrison, solicitor for the road, and he assures us that the accident was caused solely by the negligence of the engineer. The engine had just been overhauled, and was in excellent order, and, had ordinary care been used in her management, the explosion would not have occurred.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, Monday.*

The Washington *States* publishes the following: "Mr. McDermott, one of the jurors on the Sickles trial, requests us to state that the conversation between him and Mr. Brady, after Mr. Sickles' acquittal, did not occur at the National Hotel, but in the Court-room; and that he did not visit Mr. Brady's rooms after the verdict."

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Governor Wise's Exposition of his Views of the Constitution.

Popular Sovereignty, and the Duty of Congress to protect Slave Property in the Territories.

On the 16th of March Wm. F. Samford, Esq., Editor of the *Signal*, published at New Auburn, Alabama, having hoisted the name of Gov. Wise for the Presidency, wrote to him to solicit an exposition of his views on the various questions that divide the country. Gov. Wise responded in a letter, which fills thirty columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and which goes over the whole ground of the Slavery Controversy. He had received at the same time a series of resolutions on the same subject passed by the Legislature of Vermont;—and this coincidence he considers "eminently suggestive of the sectional issues which are now agitating our Country, and of the results which threaten our peace." The whole subject resolves itself, he says, into these questions:

"Whether it is the duty of Congress, and whether Congress has the power, to protect the rights of persons and of property in the Territories, Districts and other places belonging to the United States?—and

"What rights of persons and of property may Congress protect and how protect them, throughout the United States?"

Governor Wise then enters upon an exposition of the history of the Constitution, and of its language, to prove in the first place that Congress has no power to tax slaves,—because it can impose no tax which is not uniform if indirect, and apportioned according to the census, if the tax is to be direct. Any tax upon slaves must be a direct tax—and it must, therefore, be imposed upon the slaves of all the States and Territories, if it is to be imposed upon any of them. Hence a Territorial Legislature, which derives all its powers from Congress, cannot tax the slaves within its own jurisdiction, because such taxation, not being uniform nor apportioned, would transcend the power of Congress. "Thus," Governor Wise concludes, "the Constitution protects against the unequal taxation of persons or property in the Territories."

The next point examined is the legislative power of Congress over the District of Columbia and places occupied as forts, dockyards, &c. And the conclusion which he reaches is, that this power being a federal power, to be exercised for common and confederate ends, embraces nothing of a different character;—and that Congress cannot abolish slavery in those places, because this is not such an end. As the District is designed to be a seat of government for the whole country, it must be a common ground for the whole: and Congress must protect the persons and the property of all alike "with all the privileges and rights of their respective States." Besides, Congress cannot take private property for public uses without compensating the owners. Emancipation would not be a "public use" within the meaning of the Constitution. Nor can Congress either use the money of the nation, or tax the people of the District, who are unrepresented and therefore not taxable,—for any such purpose. By the clause, moreover, which gives Congress power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution its conceded powers, Gov. Wise insists, "the means to prohibit Slavery is forbidden while the means *to protect it are expressly given to Congress* in the Territories and Districts and other places ceded,"—because the power to protect it is necessary and proper for the protection of the persons and property of confederates in the common Territory of the United States.

Gov. Wise denies that Congress can provide for *electing* the Governors and Secretaries of territories because these are "officers of the United States" and as such are to be appointed by the President and Senate. Through this power of appointment, therefore, as well as by the Army and Navy, the President has the power of protecting equal rights in the territories. Upon this general subject of territorial government and the relations of the judiciary to it, Gov. Wise says:

"The Legislature of a Territory can pass no law which does not come under the jurisdiction of the federal courts of the United States. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is fixed in its general outline by the Constitution, and Congress may constitute such inferior courts as its discretion may from time to time, ordain and establish. The powers of the courts and the powers of the Congress combined reach every conceivable case of grievance or complaint. *The whole civil as well as military powers of the nation are bound to preserve, protect and defend every right guaranteed by the Constitution.* I regret to see that in a late debate in the Senate, this *judicial power alone* was relied on. We have shown, I think, that Congress and the Executive are alike bound to this duty of protection; but still this judicial power alone, if exerted and faithfully applied, is all-sufficient in itself to prevent the execution of unconstitutional laws. Yet it can afford protection only against unconstitutional laws or against the infraction of constitutional laws. In the case where persons or property may be left without sufficient protection by legislative enactment, the courts have no power whatever to supply the deficiency of protection occasioned by such legislative omission. Bear in mind that we have shown that there can be no such thing as *local* legislation, strictly speaking, in a Territory. It can have a Legislature of its own, if authorized by Congress, but that Legislature is not local in any sense like that for the District of Columbia, as we have shown. *It is Federal and National in every sense.* Its authority is Federal—its laws, one and all, be Federal, and its laws must conform to National and Federal uses and purposes. Does it provide for police? Does it authorize a ferry, or the building of a bridge, or the establishment of schools? Remember that all these things are done derivatively by authority of Congress, and none can be done but what Congress may authorize in a Territory, and that all these things are done in a Territory of the United States *for the Federal purpose* of improving, developing and settling a part of the national domain. They are done more *for the United States*, by United States authority, than *for any territorial or local ends*: the Territory has no ends nor ends of the United States, and no authority whatever but what is conferred by Congress."

Governor Wise next proceeds to derive from the clause of the Constitution which gives to the citizens of each State "all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," the right of Slaveholders to take their slaves into Territories and hold them there in spite of Territorial and other adverse legislation; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. He then goes on to show that up to the *Kansas-Nebraska* acts the laws of Congress organizing Territories were made in pursuance of this construction of the Constitution. All the Territories under the Confederation, belonging to the United States, were organized under deeds of cession from particular States, and the terms and conditions of these cessions made them *wholly dependent on Congress* for their municipal rule and regulation. And the same principle of Territorial subordination was maintained with regard to territory acquired under the Constitution. The only instance in which Squatter Sovereignty was ever attempted to be exercised, down to the period of the Utah monstrosities, Governor Wise says, was when the inhabitants of what was then the western part of North Carolina set up a State Government for themselves, and called the State Franklin—and this was promptly reduced to a Territorial condition by the intervention of the Federal Government. And Governor Wise proceeds to show that in the organization of Governments for Territories afterwards acquired by purchase from France and Spain, the same principle of Congressional intervention was steadily maintained, and full provision was made for protecting rights of property; and so in regard to Texas and the territory acquired by treaty with Mexico. The prohibition of slavery, by the famous ordinance of 1789, was valid, because it was a compact between the States ceding the northwest territory and the Confederation—but this validity lasted only until the adoption of the Constitution, which then secured to all the people of the United States equal rights within the Territory. So all the previous of treaties, laws of the country from which acquisitions were made, &c., became at once invalid if inconsistent with the Federal Constitution. Governor Wise, upon this general subject, lays down these propositions:

No matter how territory has been acquired, under the Constitution, it must be

First—Common to all.

Second—For Confederate uses and purposes.

Third—Governed by *Federal* legislation, whether it be local or Congressional—still *Federal* and National. And—

Fourth—It matters not whether the laws of the country from which the territory was derived recognized the right or not before, the right immediately vests and became positive the moment the Territory became the common territory of the United States. And—

Fifth—No treaty could or can control this supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, securing *stability and security of rights, privileges and immunities in the territory of the States.*

Gov. Wise next examines the legislation of Congress in organizing all the territorial governments, and in regard to the admission of Texas. In the latter instance, he says, were established these principles:

First—That States, as well with slavery as without it, as well without it as with it, should be admitted into the Union. That that should not be constitutional on one side of a line which was unconstitutional on the other; that there was no sectional geographical line of rights in the Constitution. And,

Second—That the organic will of the people, their *State Conventions*, not Territorial laws, must prescribe, if at the time of their admission, whether they would have slavery or not, or be admitted with or without it.

He next examines the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the new principles which it is supposed to have introduced. The declaration of the bill that the Compromise measures of 1850 involved the principle of non-intervention, he says is untrue,—and he then points out the consequences of this concession:

NON-INTERVENTION FAVORABLE TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY.

It was a fatal concession on the part of Southern Senators and Representatives who voted for this clause of the Kansas bill over to make, that the compromise measures established the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in Territories. If *their legislation* was non-intervention, it was time to know what intervention contained in. These measures, in many respects, were more obnoxious to constitutional objections, and to the rights and interests of Slavery, than was the Missouri prohibition itself. Indeed almost immediately prior to the compromise measures of 1850 the movement had actually been made by Mr. Calhoun in the land and Mr. Buchanan following, to extend the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Calhoun had, if I recollect, proposed it in the Senate, and Mr. Polk, then President of the United States, sanctioned the Congressional bill without Mr. Calhoun's amendment, proposed to extend that the Missouri Compromise line, if carried directly to the Pacific. The Missouri line, or line of 36° 30', it was supposed had become dead in the Continent. Whether fixed or not in law, practically, it was a fact fixed by climate, that African Slavery would hardly ever go north of that line; it was forbidden by the region of frost. It would be *annihilation* to have the line fixed beyond which freedom or prohibition of Slavery could not come South. Whilst Slavery could not by reason of climate, go North, free-soil might, if not prevented, come South of 36° 30'. This was absolutely the conviction and course of the South from about 1845 to 1850. Suddenly the compromise measures of 1850 were adopted which admitted California, without organization, Congress passed a military proclamation, from the camp of a Brigadier, to come into the Union; which cut off from the Slave Made of Texas 44,000 square miles, and consecrated it into a part of a *Territory*, and prohibited Slavery in it in the very language of the Missouri Compromise, by name, and which abolished the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia. This to be recognized by slaveholding Senators and Representatives as non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, was *to yield the whole of protection*, and to grant the *whole of prohibition of Slavery* by Congress. But *yielded it* was, by recognizing such proclamation as that established by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the "Compromise measures," in this provision of the Kansas act.

It was true that this fatal concession was overlooked in the eagerness to nullify the Missouri Compromise. But the repeal of that measure by Congress has developed a curious manifestation of results. After this Nebraska-Kansas Act was passed

left free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

It is here, in the act of forming a constitution for a new State and of admitting her into this Union, that the doctrine of popular sovereignty in a Territory, and of non-intervention by Congress or any other power, has sway.

First, It is here that the people of a Territory, in the act of forming the constitution of their new State, must be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Second, It is here, in forming their constitution for the new State, and in regulating the State or domestic institutions under its supreme law, that Congress or any other power cannot rightfully intervene.

Popular and State sovereignty born forbid Congress to intervene in forming or regulating State constitutions or institutions.

Congress may exercise its constitutional power to admit the new State into the Union, or it may reject the application for admission. But it cannot dictate the mode of forming the constitution of the new State, nor what shall be the provisions of the Constitution of the new State.

President Buchanan has given a full explanation of his opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, which rests on the fact that violence and fraud had been resorted to in the election of the members of the Constitutional Convention and that the Constitution did not, therefore, express or embody the views of the people. He then adds:

THE RIGHT OF CONTINGENT INTERVENTION NOW PASSED.

Such are the teachings to me of our past history, and I trust that I have now demonstrated that the inhabitants or people of a Territory are sovereign to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, as I have shown in the first place, that in their Territorial condition they are within the entire control and jurisdiction, or under the entire rule and regulation of Congress, subject to the Constitution of the United States, and that the of issue of such and all of the States are alike equally entitled to protection in all the privileges and immunities of persons and of property, subject to equal contribution.

And this right to equal this duty of Protection is not to be evaded or avoided either by the false and captious element that a Code required to be enacted by Congress in order to the protection of slave property. There is not a case arising upon Slavery, by creating the impression that a discrimination is necessary to distinguish it above what is due to other personal and proprietary rights. On the contrary, as such Code is required to create either the right or the duty of Protection, and as law is necessary to distinguish slave property from any other property. All persons and all property, equally and alike, receive only not to be secured and Protected, or excluded from the common Territories. Every species of rights received from, it is true, extend to their security, and, if need be, a law that it shall not be "taken and carried away;" and, that, which cannot be "taken and carried away," must have a law that it shall not be trespassed upon in some other way; and so with slaves and everything else, they must have provisions according to their kind. But the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress heretofore organizing Territories are sufficient, and if amendments of the laws are required, it is the duty of Congress to see that they are provided; of the Executive of the United States to see that they are executed, and of the Judiciary to decide upon the rights under the laws. The States should never pretend to any peculiar privileges, and do not, so far as I know. They ask only that their rights shall not be secluded and invaded, and, if they be assailed, that *they may be* protected as other personal and proprietary rights are protected; that they may have equal, considerate, impartial privileges and immunities and they ask for no special or peculiar Code. The sole question is: What protection does the Constitution guarantee in the Territories? *We contend that it guarantees all protection required to all persons and all rights recognized under its jurisdiction.* What that jurisdiction is in the Territories, we have endeavored to demonstrate.

Lastly, the United States, through Congress, owes protection not only to the people in the Territories, but to the people in the States. Intervention for protection penetrates every where and must not be feeled cautiously.

Thus it is shown that *Intervention for Protection, by the United States, through Congress, is all pervading*; it penetrates into States, Territories, Districts, and other places throughout the United States, and, one of the most notable essential attributes of our blessed Federal Union. No doctrine could be more repugnant to its benign spirit, nor more destructive of Federal immunities and privileges, and none more fatal to State Rights and the safety of individual persons and their property, than this new light of "Non-Intervention" to protect all and every thing in the jurisdiction of the United States. It is a question which cannot be raised from discussion in Congress, where it *lies* as every day in every form, and where it must be met with intelligence, integrity and courage. *It cannot be evaded, or smothered, or the Government* [illegible] *subject to decision over every subject of its jurisdiction.*

And this doctrine of "Non Intervention for Protection" is only equalled in danger and destructiveness by that conclusive error of some minds in these days: that Congress may not intervene to protect; for if it has the power to protect, it has the power to destroy. This is a dangerous and a most fatal delusion. The power and duty to protect go in the power and duty not only not to destroy, but something far greater—it is the duty to intervene against invasion and violence. The whole American system of Government throughout is one to protect against destruction. Because Congress may and shall provide the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, freedom of speech of the press, &c., &c., shall it, therefore, be said to possess the power to withhold, deny or remove either or all of these rights?

But, say some, *we have!*—If a majority of Congress are opposed to the protection of the right, what use is there in claiming the mere abstraction of the right? I reply that there is great use and practical effect in it still.

The proposition of non-intervention is: "By the Constitution of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska act, and other declarations of its will, Congress renounced the exercise of any direct jurisdiction over the Territories, and delegated its power to the local Legislatures." But it is conceded that Congress could bestow no authority upon the local Legislatures of which it was not itself possessed "in express words. Congress cannot delegate more power than it possesses; and if it has none to prohibit Slavery. Very well, and so good as to the power. *But there is a positive duty to be discharged as well as a power and to be exercised.* Suppose the Territorial Legislature attempts to prohibit Slavery, and that to do what Congress itself cannot do in the Territories. Has Congress renounced its jurisdiction in the case? Could it or can it do so? If not, what is its duty? Does non-intervention remove this duty of protection, in such a case, or not? Suppose a bill to this effect upon Congress to discharge this duty will be vetoed. Why? There is a dead majority against it in Congress, and they will not heed the appeal to the Legislature, disregard of the Constitution. Well, but the case supposes a like fatal majority and an aggressive majority against us in the Territorial Legislature too. What then? There is no refuge of safety from a majority against us in Territorial Legislatures. Non-intervention quickly answers this difficulty, by saying: "Let the Courts determine between us and our adversaries." This is what is called or resulting "the question to the Judiciary, which may decide as well as the Congress or the Executive, or the Territorial Legislature, may and must decide, anyhow, in either case, for it was no discovery of Mr. Cameron, but a Constitutional function, which has ever belonged to the Courts, and of which Congress and the Executive and the Territorial authorities cannot deprive them; and, without any resolution by Congress, the Judicial Department has the power of deciding upon the validity of laws. And it can as well and more directly pass upon the validity of laws enacted by Congress itself as upon the validity of laws enacted by the Territorial Legislatures. If Congress cannot constitutional law we can go to the Courts, just as easily as if the law were passed by the delegate, the Territorial Legislature. And if Congress does not renounce its direct jurisdiction and delegate it to the Territorial Legislature, then the latter will have no power to annoy the slave property locally by its abuse of delegated power; and the Territorial Legislature is more and is not a prohibition than Congress is, for very obvious reasons. The eye of the whole nation is immediately upon Congress, and no positive code is required to establish its power and duty to protect persons and property. The Constitution itself dictates and enjoins both. And it is the duty of all necessary, that neither the power nor the duty should be practically denied, embarrassed or obstructed, by the enactment of unconstitutional laws of prohibition. *Positive legislation is more apt to be passed against Slavery by local then by national laws.* In any case it is clear, then, we are attempting to shape a law based on the idea of Non-Intervention is directly absurd and impossible, and it is worse than impracticable. It openly avows the monstrous doctrine that Congress, the Legislative Department, the principal, may renounce its jurisdiction, and delegate its duties to an agent, a local Territorial Legislature, and that if that does not exercise the power and violates the duty of protection, Congress is [illegible] for that. But if one Department of Government may renounce its jurisdiction and responsibility to any another Department—if Congress may, as may the Judiciary and the Executive. May the principal powers thus renounce and delegate to agents? The answer shows this subterfuge of non-intervention turns and shows, and it is a cowardly evasion not to claim both the duty and power of protection. *Whether we claim them or not, or whether they be discharged or exercised or not, they both exist in our favor in all the Departments of the Federal Government.* The moral power, rightly wielded, is bound to be dominant in the end over mere numbers. But grant that it is to be overcome by brute force, overthrown by the weight of numbers, still, if the minority be not subjugated, they may appeal to rightful reference. In case they are compelled to do so, it will be best for them never to have yielded the claim of right. They must put in continued claim for justice and equality; and then, when they have been denied both, and been oppressed and insulted beyond sufferance, they may appeal with effect to the moral sense of mankind to justify revolution. If they concede that they are not entitled to protection, and that it is not the duty of Congress to guard and protect their rights, then, when the last extremity comes, they may not complain that they were not protected. Not succeeded against wrong, injustice and oppression, for the reason that they have conceded that there was no power nor no duty to protect them.

THE GREAT SUMMARY—CONCLUSIVE APPEAL.

The history of the whole free and glorious, but sometimes stormy, Union, then, is:

Sovereignty, national, separate, sovereign and independent States, of which the people are the sovereigns. And which States are the fountain and source of all authority, power in the United States. They formed—

"A Confederation of United States, styling "The United States of America," contracting—

First—A District of Columbia, for a seat of government, and other places for forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., governed by Congress as a local, as well as national Legislature, and [illegible] to the Constitution of the United States.

Second—Acquired under the Confederation, and before the Constitution was formed, by cession from certain States.

First—Acquired under the Confederation, and before the Constitution was formed, by cession from certain States.

Second—Acquired since the Constitution was formed—

First—By cession of original States.

Second—Under purchase or conquest by the United States.

And all territories, however acquired, are either—

First—Territories of unsurveyed and unappropriated lands, unorganized, and in the occupancy of Indians, or other occupants.

Second—Territories organized and occupied by Indians.

Third—Territories settled and surveyed in part, and organized for the occupancy of citizens of the United States. And

Fourth—Territories settled and surveyed in part, and organized for the occupancy of citizens of the United States. And

Fifth—New States.

First—Those admitted directly into the Union, with the consent and cession of the original States, and within the cession of Congress, without having been *territories belonging to the United States.*

Second—Those admitted into the Union after having been ceded to the United States, as territories, and remaining in that condition, organized or unorganized, before admission.

These having the power of *self-government*, free, sovereign, republican, separate and independent; but not having complete power over their own environment.

All States, original or new, and districts and other places and territories, under the guarantee of protection by the United States.

The system is perfect in its kind. It requires study and care, and great providence in its administration, not to suspect to great terrible and revolutionary, and it is seemingly, to one who looks at its mere surface, a web of contradiction and conflicting constitutions and antagonisms. It would seem impossible to reconcile them, and as Mr. Government was attempting to be at strife and rain fury against running in opposite directions. Well, it is what it seems; has dangers which all Government is obliged to guard and provide against. The powers of good and evil in it are terribly and conflicting. The Steeds of the Sun are wild, and to control them to what a Sol has to do, and to Phaeton cannot do, the government driver is overwhelmed and fearful motion. In weak or wicked hands they are wild and unmanageable, or are driven to madness and dash downwards, or upwards, or any and every way to destruction. But harnessed, braced, bitted, checked, curbed, contained, or compelled, they may be made to pull together, with incessive, irresistible power of good, and can, in beautiful and harmonious style of action and motion, accomplish all ends of human happiness. They must not be allowed to dash off or oppose the driver, but must be driven all together, and he is not fit to drive who powers of Government at all who cannot hold and wield all the reins in hand at once. The conflict laws and of localities, and of sections, and of [illegible] and prejudices, must be reconciled and [illegible] under the discipline of the rules which govern the Constitutions, State and Federal of the United States.

To escape danger or disaster to themselves, your Congress, and Executive, and Judiciary, and State Legislatures shall not, with my consent, be allowed to drop the reins of Government, and leap from the seats of power and responsibility, and abnegate the duty of protection and protection to all within their care by the ignoring, and stultifying, and disquieting plea of negation—"*Non-intervention.*" There are too many elements of peril in this country, which require to be restrained by the most active and positive, but prudent, intervention. These resolutions of Vermont, the tendency of which is either to drive one section of the States out of the Union, or to degrade and subjugate them in it, are an example. If anything can be worse than disunion to the United States, it would be the more dire alternative of degrading and subjugating any one State by forcing the submission to unequal laws and dishonorable conditions in the coming crisis. The State or section of States thus subdued and humbled would be unworthy of union with other free reputation, and such a union would be no longer what union now is. It should, then, be the watchful concern of all to maintain and support the honor, dignity and equality of each, and equal alone can reciprocally maintain the strength of all. If first one and then another may be subdued, finally all but one will become subject to that one, central and consolidated. This should always constitute the majority of States to support the weaker portion of the Union against the very appearance of oppression. But, alas! such manifestations as these resolutions of Vermont, daily admonish us that they are not the only instance of the madness of a majority, and, not to be lamented still, the madness of the majority drives the minority to opposing madness. The folly and wickedness of one extreme drives the other to folly and wickedness.

All human rights, natural as well as any other, are *social and conventional; and all rights spring from the nature of things and their relations to each other.* What is a natural right at one moment and in one relation, may not exist at all at another moment and in another relation. Time, habitude and relations modify and modify all rights and wrongs in morals as well as manners. Truth and justice, and all cardinal principles, I know and plead, are externally the same; but the misapplication of principles may pervert truth into falsehood, justice into injustice, and right into wrong. Our Sidney and *governing our* [illegible] *to the United States now don't depend upon the right or wrong of the original acquisition, but upon existing relations since the later time, upon the laws of concurrence, upon the Authority of Congress, everything which can perfect a title to dominion.* The members are born for generations to know their powers, duties and responsibilities, and the slaves have been humanized, chastened and christianized, and they have been, under the providence of God, blessed in their condition compared with what exists among Africans anywhere else, and they have here gladly and rapidly increased and multiplied. I am north of 36° 30' North latitude, and am a slaveholder by purchase and by inheritance and by purchase; and I would gladly own a great many more than I do if I were able. I cherish a fond regard for the race, and those of them who are my slaves love me. Nobody shall ever disturb our patriarchal and happy home relations if I can help it. I will fight first—I will fight for them; and they, I know, will fight for me. They are easily made happy and easily elevated to a condition worthy of the tenderest kindness and confidence; but the good the care of good government, they shall have none while I live and that of my children when I die.

To defend our slave property at home or on the borders of the Free States, requires all the aid we can obtain by sympathy from within and without; and we need especially that our friends in the South shall do nothing to prejudice the cause of African bondage, and of its defenses as it exists in the United States in the minds of any.

For the South's sake, and for the sake of the border States of Slavery, then, let us entreat the issue and sentiment extractive behind their ramparts. If we must have justice, let it be in our own hair even—it will not exhaust the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; let us by all means keep the faith of the covenant. And, then, if the worst comes to the worst, we must throw away all vain boasting and gasconade, and be prepared and perhaps we ought to be for the trials of a severe, stern struggle; to maintain the "very right," with steady purpose, with courage, with truth, with constancy, with clear consciences, with intelligence, with integrity, and with trust in God.

This is not a contest to be decided by the laws of man, but by the laws of nature and by the providence of God; not by that "higher law" of high-handed aggression and arrogant dominancy which sets at naught constitutions and statutes of human Government, but by reverence for laws, human and divine, and by enlightened reason and conscience, which teach us to follow Nature and to pursue the path of experience and profit which she points out. The fool in his heart who says there is no God," sees the Frost King shooting his borealis lights from the North Pole, and he then looks to the Sun of the Summer solstice which never crosses Cancer's line North, and he says there is a war in the elements of Nature, and Nature herself, he thinks, sets them contending—Frost with Sun, Cold with Heat, North with South and South with North. But how differently does Nature's music of the spheres sweep back in all ultimate harmony and peace. The law of Frost and the law of the Sun are reconciled and kiss each other in the blending of lights and of temperature, in the equipoise of expansion and contraction, in the variety of climate and of production in the supply and sustenance of animal and vegetable life and health in every form of its existence. Nature makes no wars, but arrays and mingles elements, and produces the one by the other only when her course is opposed or obstructed. Her superhuman cold piles up icebergs, and these again her Heat melts apart and sets them floating towards an Equator, *to ameliorate the seas of the South, to* [illegible] invigorating winds and airs and fructifying dews and rains; and Frost and Sun say how near across the Atlantic, and how near the Tropics the white man may labor in the fields of the respective Northern and Southern climes; and all nature says that the apple and the orange shall both grow and be exchanged for each other; that wheat, and wool, and tobacco, and cotton, and rice, and sugar, in a plantation interest of the sunny fields of the South shall have, and must have, the African operatives fitted for the climate; and that a superior race must master and govern and guide and provide for them; and that wheat, and wool, and grass, and potatoes, and cattle, in a farming interest adjacent to commerce and manufactures and mechanical art, must, in the regions of cold, have the superior race to be operatives and artisans there, to be masters of themselves and the equals of masters anywhere, and to be benefited by the labor of the slaves in the purchase of goods, as the consumer of slaves is in the purchase of goods, as the consumer of [illegible] in the production of our staples. This is all as harmonious as heat and cold. If God alone be acknowledged the Supreme Providence, and if His work and law be not obstructed and opposed by the folly of man. The heat and the cold, the frost and the sun seem to contend, but it is only at last to make harmony and variety, and a perfect balance by counter influences and exchange of forces. And so this seeming war of North and South would be ultimately happy and harmonious but for the ignorance and narrow sweep and short-sightedness of human vision. The war of North and South sections in the United States is no less strange than, in the language of a master divine, "the strange enmasty of a religion of love producing the keenest haters, and a gospel of peace engendering strifes and animosities more bitter than the disputes and rivalries of the profane." It is all owing to the arrogance and vanity of men attempting to assume the Deity's prerogatives, to change the very laws of nature as well as of grace, and in presuming to play Providence itself for human affairs. This nation wants reverence more than anything else to preserve its peace and prosperity. Let us, then, have the sword of civil war in ever drawn in the United States, all kneel down in prayer and patriotic devotion before that God who led our fathers through the gloom of Revolution to sovereign independence, when we were a poor, dispersed, weak, and weak people, and pray fervently that now we are a strong and prosperous nation, quintupled in power, and wealth, and population, and greatness, we may not be allowed to throw all away by forgetting the Di

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, Price Two Cents served at his room each subscriber for Dollars a year.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a condensed digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This Morning (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the Steamship Moses Taylor, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 6 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Christy's Minstrels—To Oblige Benson.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Burgess—Green Mountain.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Iron Chest—The Rivals.

BOWERY THEATRE—Madelaine—The Parisian Spy—Magic Barrel.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Irish American—Progress of a Giant—Happy Man.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Gen Irish Giantess, Wonderful Dwarfs—Grand Moral Representation—The Giant of the Lake.

Mails Closed at the Post-Office.

[illegible] ..... 12 M.
[illegible] ..... 12 M.
Western Rail and Iowa Railroad ..... 12½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] ..... 3 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] ..... 12½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] ..... 12½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] ..... 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, bound for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post office on Saturday, May 7, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ D. KNEALE, Main-street, Providence, R. I., supplies dealers and subscribers with our various editions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The royal mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., is now about due at Halifax. Her advices are three days later than those by the *North Briton* at Quebec.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow on the 20th ult., arrived here yesterday. Her advices are no later than those by the *North Briton*; but they furnish the text of the royal speech at the prorogation of Parliament, and a more extended synopsis of the pacific article which appeared in the *Moniteur* on the 19th ult. They will be found in another column.

News from California to the 8th of April,—three days later than the steamer advices,—reaches us by the Overland Mail. The letter of our Special Correspondent gives a general summary of the latest intelligence. A large fleet of clippers had arrived at San Francisco since the sailing of the mail steamer; among them the *Andrew Jackson*, *Midnight*, *Nonpareil*, *Comet* and *Moonlight*. Political movements had become interesting; the question of the election of a United States Senator entering into the pending contest. A strong Anti-Douglas effort was going on among the Democracy of the State. The Indian difficulties in Southern California were about to be amicably adjusted.

News from the Sandwich Islands to the 17th of March, two weeks' later than previous advices, is also received by the Overland Mail. There had been some excitement at Honolulu in consequence of the discovery of new guano islands, the location of which was kept secret among the knowing ones, who were preparing to send vessels to load with cargoes. The guano deposits previously discovered at French frigate Reef were likely to prove the occasion of trouble between the French and Americans. The crater of Kilauea was still in a state of eruption.

We learn by a dispatch from Norfolk that two vessels are ashore near Cape Henry—the British *brigs Vestal and Gracur, from Pernambuco for Baltimore.*

The annual session of the American Medical Convention commenced at Louisville yesterday—twenty-five States and Territories being represented. HARVEY LINDSLEY, of Washington, was elected President, and S. M. BURR, of Louisville and A. G. HAMMER, of Washington, were chosen Secretaries. The business yesterday was principally preliminary.

The American barque *Messenger Bird*, of Kingston, Mass., JOHN H. DELAP master, which sailed from Rio de Janeiro 13th January last, with a cargo of 4,604 bags of coffee, for Hampton Roads, for orders, consigned to Mr. JOHN O'CALLOP, of this city, arrived at Valparaiso March 27, ostensibly bound to California. The cargo, worth $90,000, is insured in England.

The people of Staten Island indulged in an extraordinary jubilation last evening, *apropos* of the measures partially adopted by the last Legislature for the removal of Quarantine to some more remote and more fitting location. There was an immense procession, several bands, universal illuminations, and unlimited rejoicing.

The 3.50 P.M. Express-train from Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad, ran over a two-horse wagon, at Cruger's Station, yesterday, and seriously injured two men, one of whom was in a dying condition when last heard from.

The Governors of the Almshouse had an exciting session yesterday afternoon. Radical changes were made in the administration of the institution. Moses H. GRASTY was elected Warden of Randall's Island; CHARLES F. DEVANDIS, Warden of the Almshouse; STEPHEN M. DREW, Superintendent of the Workhouse, EDWARD A. EMMETS Clerk of Bellevue, and CHARLES HENRY Clerk to the Storekeeper at Randall's Island. On motion of Governor BRUENNINGHAUSEN, JONATHAN STEARNS was removed from his position as Warden of the Almshouse, notwithstanding the statements of Governors TOWNSEND and SMITH that he was dangerously sick, and had been for many years in the service of the Department.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 3 P. M., transacted some routine business, and adjourned to Tuesday next.

At the regular meeting of the New-York Historical Society, last evening, Mr. H. B. DAWSON read a paper entitled "The Sons of Liberty in New-York," in which were collated the leading measures of opposition to the oppression of the Crown, which were projected in this City before the Revolution, and accounts of the manner in which they were carried out.

In the case of Nesmith *vs.* The Atlantic Insurance Company, the suit in the Superior Court to recover the insurance on the brig *Achsra*, charged to have been burned by instigation of the owners, the plaintiff yesterday recovered a verdict for the whole amount claimed. On the former trial the Jury disagreed. This verdict implies the exoneration of Messrs. ACHORN from the charges made against them.

Justice PIERREPONT, of the Superior Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the suit brought to restrain the Messrs. PHALON from using the name "Gocelas," in favor of the plaintiff; granting the injunction prayed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a singular trial took place yesterday. THOMAS MILLER, a boy of twelve years of age, so small as to be almost an infant in appearance, was charged, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, with Manslaughter in the First degree. On the 7th of March last, he stabbed another boy, named MCELROY, a fellow-laborer, in a shoe store in 27th-street, with an awl, inflicting a wound from which the latter died. The prosecution was an attempt on the part of McElroy to deprive him of his tools and other implements of his trade. His counsel, in an ingenious argument, tried to make it appear that he only acted in self-defence. The Jury, however, thought otherwise, but in a merciful spirit, convicted him of Manslaughter in the Fourth degree. He was immediately sentenced by Judge DAVIES to the House of Refuge, where he will probably remain till he is twenty-one years of age.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JULIA FERRELL, a notable shop-lifter, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. ANN RYAN, her confederate, was tried for the same offence, and, notwithstanding the earnest assurance on JULIA'S part that ANN was innocent, she was convicted and sent for three years to the State Prison. EDWARD REILLY, charged with receiving a quantity of type, and other articles pertaining to a printing office, knowing them to be stolen, was tried and acquitted.

Yesterday 1,000 bales Cotton were reported sold including Middling Uplands, from store, at 12c. ⅌ lb. Flour was less active, yet essentially unchanged in value. Wheat and Corn were in lively request at improved prices. Pork was more sought after, chiefly for future delivery, and Mess Meat closed higher. Oil Meats and Lard were depressed. Beef was in good demand at buoyant prices. The sales of Groceries included 100 mats green Java Coffee at 14c.; 76 bags Laguayra do. at 12c.@12½c.; 600 bags Maracaibo and 256 bags Jamaica do. on private terms; 300 bags Rio at 11½@12½c.; 400 bags do. skimmings at 11½c.; 100 bags Cuba 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.; 200 hhds. New-Orleans Molasses at 32c.@34c.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico do. at 32c.; 374 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do. at 30c.@32c.; 130 hhds. Clayed Cuba do. at 31c. ⅌ gallon; 60 tcs and 36 hhds. Cuba Honey, and 60 bbls. St. Domingo do. on private terms; 762 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 5½c.@7½c.; 558 hhds. do. in bond, part at 6½c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico do. at 7½c.; 86 hhds. do. in bond, at 6½c.; 60 hhds. New-Orleans do. at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; and 500 tcs. Rice at 3¾ 13½@3¾ ⅌ 100 lbs. Common Rosin to arrive, brought 2½ ⅌ 310 lbs.; and Spirits Turpentine, here, 52½c.@53c.; chiefly 53c. ⅌ gallon. The movements in most other branches of trade were moderate.

The Mexican Question.

Since the terrible wars of the Carlist and Christine factions in Spain, modern history has been charged with no records of civil strife so horrible as the chapters which two fierce and active parties are now daily adding to the annals of the unhappy Republic of Mexico. The dark reigns of ZAMALOACARREGUI and EL ESPECIADO is emulated by the chieftains of the *Centralistas* and the *Federalistas*; and if the modern doctrine of the *solidarity* of the nations could ever justify the interference of a foreign Power in the affairs of a distracted State, the time has clearly come for its assertion in Mexico. It is a scandal upon our actual civilization that such scenes as the massacre of Tacubaya, with its attendant horrors, portrayed so graphically in the letters which we yesterday published from our Special Correspondents at Vera Cruz and the capital, should be possible in the heart of a great country, professing independence and the power of self-government. The principles on which the European Governments acted in the case of the Greek Revolution, and, still more lately, in the instance of the revolt of MEHEMET ALI against the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte may well be invoked, to justify a decided demonstration on the part of the United States in favor of one or another of the contending parties in Mexico.

In common with all the nations whose interests are involved to a greater or less extent in the condition of Mexico, and whose subjects are exposed to constant peril of insult and injury by the disorganization of Mexican society, we have a right to insist upon seeing a term put to the present state of things. And it is more peculiarly our *duty*, than that of any other Power, *to assume the assertion of this right. Were* the "Monroe Doctrine" purely a myth, without substance or value, the case would not be altered. Our position as the first Power of the New-World—as the only Power, indeed, of the New-World which occupies on this Continent a rank analogous with that of the so-called great Powers of Europe, of itself imposes this duty upon us at the present time. The fundamental thought of the Monroe Doctrine ought to be now invented, if it had never found shape before in our history. But as Mr. LIVINGSTON, one of our calmest, most accomplished and high-minded statesmen, firmly and admirably said, in 1826, "the declaration made by President MONROE in 1823 was a solemn engagement entered into by the United States before the whole world, of resistance to any European intervention in America;" and in taking upon ourselves such an engagement, we assumed the correlative obligation of an American intervention in cases which might make *intervention necessary. Our attitude would be* anomalous indeed if we should undertake to prevent all other powers from doing an act politically necessary, while at the same time we decline to do that act ourselves. It is proper that such aid should be given to one or another party in Mexico as may enable that party to suppress the excesses and put an end to the disorders which now disgrace and paralyze the State. That aid it is our function to give; and as to the party which should receive it there is no longer any room for question.

The American Government has recognized the authority of the Federalists President JUAREZ. That authority now reigns over the greater portion of Mexico. The Federalists hold Vera Cruz and the sea-coasts. They are strong throughout the interior. The resistance of the opposite faction to their power is shut up in a few strong places, and in the Capital. In recovering possession of the City of Mexico, this faction of the Centralists, represented by General MIRAMON has perpetrated atrocious outrages upon foreigners of various nations, and especially upon American citizens, their property and the dignity of the American flag. In the eyes of the American Government, General MIRAMON is a perfectly *irresponsible partizan, in open revolt against* the legitimate rulers of Mexico. He can be brought to punishment, and reparation made for the mischief he has done, only through the agency of the Government of JUAREZ. In order, therefore, to reach him, and to secure justice for ourselves, it has become of the first importance that the Liberal or Federalist Government should be thoroughly installed in Mexico.

Were it consistent with our system of administration, it would be both proper and desirable that any assistance in the way either of money or of men, which President JUAREZ might see fit to ask of us, should be extended to him at once. But though this cannot unfortunately be, there are certain perils which can be averted from him by prompt action on the part of our own Executive, and thus much at least the country has a right to expect of Mr. BUCHANAN. Our advices assure us that the Government of President JUAREZ is threatened with the open hostility of the Envoys of France and England, and there are even rumors of an intention on the part of the latter power to bombard Vera Cruz in the assertion of claims upon the Custom-house of that city under the authority of General MIRAMON. These rumors are, of course, improbable in the highest degree. We have no reason to suppose that either England or France intends to assume in respect of General MIRAMON the attitude which we hold the United States bound to take in respect of President JUAREZ. Still the presence at Vera Cruz of a preponderating French and English naval force, when taken in connexion with the avowed hostility of the English and French Ministers to the JUAREZ Government, acts of course, as a moral drag upon that Government, and seriously impedes its action. It is at the same time a practical overweighing of the American influence in that quarter. For these reasons, therefore, and for other reasons not difficult to be divined, we think it eminently important that a strong naval force should be at once dispatched to the Gulf, with orders to recognize the JUAREZ Government in all becoming ways, and to take up such an attitude in these waters as our Navy may think it best to assume. The American squadron in the Gulf should at once be raised not merely to an equality with the combined forces of England and France, but to a positive superiority over these forces. Much, very much more than it is now easy or desirable to suggest, of the future relations of the *United States* with Mexico depends upon the course of our Minister during the next few months. If the Government of Mr. BUCHANAN means to assert the fundamental principles of an American policy, the moment calls for immediate and decisive action.

Foreign War and Home Interests.

In the near prospect of a great European war it becomes important for us to consider the effects of such a conflict upon our domestic interests. It is a tradition that "war brings poverty," and many of our people will doubtless begin to tremble at the vista of tight money markets and depressed industry which once was wont to gleam through the open portals of the temple of Janus. But it is worth while to remember that in the face of the enormous influx of gold upon the world's commerce since 1847, the Crimean War itself failed to affect the money markets of the world, as the prophets of evil had expected, and that at the present moment the war-rumors of Europe have unfavorably influenced the *speculative* branches alone of our domestic enterprise. Our cotton and produce markets show symptoms rather of advance than of decline; and the more solid any American industry is, the less is it likely to suffer by the coming storm. The crash of 1857 has done us a world of good in this respect, by withdrawing vast amounts of European capital from our country. Were war to break out to-morrow abroad, we should find it followed, after a momentary shock, by a general rise in all our securities; for Europe holds no American securities now which she can afford to sell, and her capital would soon begin to flow to us for fresh and secure investment—as soon, that is, as the pressure of demand for new Government loans abroad should begin to be felt in the rising value of money.

It must be remembered, also, that the probabilities of war at present existing in Europe do not point to such a conflict as would necessarily exert any injurious influence upon our foreign exchanges and relations.

A maritime war between France and England would, doubtless, inflict a severe and, perhaps, a paralyzing blow upon the great foreign industries which are nourished by our vast production. A maritime war between England and Russia would have a similar effect, though in a milder form. But a continental war between France and Austria must almost certainly be followed by a directly contrary result. The great efforts which must be put forth by France in such a contest will communicate a positive impulse to all her producing and tax-paying energies. As the wars with NAPOLEON generated in Great Britain the most marvellous developments of industry which the world up to that time had seen, and enabled the English people under the pressure of necessity, to laugh all the woful predictions of the economists to scorn, so a war with Austria, leaving the ocean open to France, must be attended by financial measures favorable to French commerce in general, and especially to that branch of French commerce which deals with the import of the raw materials of manufacture. By cutting off, as her fleets will enable her to do, the immense Austrian commerce in the Mediterranean, now grown to the third rank in Europe, France will throw open the supply of the East to her own *factories and ships, in common with those* of England, the United States, Sardinia, *and all other maritime nations. The* sweeping from the seas of the Austrian commercial marine, now amounting to more than *half a million of tons, must be speedily felt to* the advantage of that one branch of American enterprise, the shipping interest, which has been the slowest of recovery from the shock of 1857. Our breadstuffs will come into an expanding demand; and this quickened activity of our commerce will inevitably make itself felt through every branch of investment and speculation. Were the present excitement to pass away in the settlement of the Italian question by a general Congress, the same result will probably follow from the past and the actual preparations of the contending Powers. The withdrawal from production of the great numbers of men now under arms in Europe, and the general uneasiness excited by the discussion of the past few months, are the guarantees of a vivid and unusual demand abroad for all the exports of the United States. Let the question be resolved as it may, we, at least, must gain by its agitation.

Cruelty to Sailors.

The commanders and mates of our merchant ships are gaining, or we may, with greater justice say, have gained, a most damaging reputation for cruelty to the seamen under their charge; and if this reputation should be confirmed, as we have but too much reason to fear it will be, from the frequent reports that are made of the maltreatment of the crews on board our ships, the difficulty of manning our merchant navy, which must be the consequence, will seriously affect our commercial prosperity. The records of our Marine Court exhibit a fearful history of cruelty and savage persecution on the part of our shipmasters and their mates towards their crews. And these cases of cruelty and barbarous treatment are the rule and not the exception on board our ships. Last year, when the captain of an English ship was hung, in Liverpool, for the inhuman murder of one of the sailors under his charge, the masters of the American ships, in that port, displayed their colors at half mast, on the day of the execution, in token of their disapproval of the punishment of the murderer, and their sympathy with him.

Within a few days reports have been received here of shocking outrages committed on board of our ships, in various parts of the world. The commander of one of the ships of the Paraguay squadron has been court-martialed for having, by his cruelty, driven one of his sailors to jump overboard to escape the wanton persecutions by which the poor wretch was harassed; in Liverpool the captain of an American ship was arrested for causing the death of a sailor, and in San Francisco, last month, the captain of the American bark *Sarah Park*, was arrested for having treated his crew in a manner that transcends belief. One of the wretched creatures under the charge of this modern Blackbeard, had been made a lunatic by the cruelties inflicted upon him; and two of his sailors had been brought to the office of the United States Marshal in the last stages of starvation, their bodies horribly lacerated, and their whole condition pitiable in the extreme. The alleged cause for the horrible barbarities practiced upon these poor wretches was the crime of pilfering a piece of biscuit from the ship's stores, when they were placed upon short allowance. Besides the cruelties practiced upon these miserable creatures, the master of the bark was accused of the murder of one of his crew, who was thrown overboard. This last was an extreme case, no doubt, but there have been too many which bore a resemblance to it, and it stands the great mass of our shipmasters in hand to do something to free themselves from the reproach which their repeated acts of barbarity bring upon them as a class.

Our countrymen are not naturally of a cruel and vindictive nature, and, if they were, their proverbial shrewdness ought to be sufficient to preserve them from the unprofitable blunder of maltreating the very men upon whose lives their own safety and welfare depend. Our shipmasters are renowned for their generosity, frankness, and hearty good nature on shore; and we are continually receiving reports of their gallantry and noble conduct at sea; passengers delight in making them presents of silver trumpets in testimony of their gratitude for courtesies received, and every now and then Her Britannic Majesty sends a gold chronometer to one of our shipmasters as a reward for his humanity in rescuing some of her subjects from the perils of shipwreck on the ocean. As a class, we believe that our shipmasters are a very worthy, humane and gallant set of men, and it is puzzling to know that there can be any such inhuman monsters, whose cruel natures and savage dispositions are only developed when they get off soundings, and who are so utterly wanting in common prudence as to starve, beat, maim, and wantonly persecute the men without whose assistance they could not navigate their ships.

EXCESSIVELY ILL-NATURED.—The Washington *States* is very severe on the President for having appointed Chevalier WIKOFF to carry the treaty to China on a salary of eight dollars a day and expenses. It says a great many harsh things about the Chevalier who "makes it his boast" according to the *States*, "that PALMERSTON once employed him to do the dirty work of the British Government." It strikes us that the *States* is unreasonable. We see no reason why Mr. BUCHANAN should be more fastidious in selecting his tools than Lord PALMERSTON. Indeed as the work he has to do is even "dirtier" than his Lordship's, he may plume himself on being able to employ the same agents. One of the Chevalier's exploits for the last year or two has been to keep the *Herald* up to the mark in its championship of Mr. BUCHANAN; and we are sure his labors have not been overpaid by the $1800 which the President has allowed him for it. The mission to China is for other services, equally important, though perhaps less arduous. We have no doubt Mr. BUCHANAN thinks the Chevalier's absence from the country cheaply *purchased at eight dollars per diem, provided* he takes with him the private letters and other delicate documents which have mysteriously come into his possession. The *States* must remember that Mr. BUCHANAN is a great diplomatist, and that men who have important objects to accomplish cannot be expected to be too fastidious as to the means they employ.

Meantime we congratulate Chevalier WIKOFF on his good fortune,—on the money he has "realized," as well as the honors he has achieved. We trust his absence will not be protracted, and that he will devote it to the preparation of another volume of his Adventures as a *Roving Diplomatist*. The history of his negotiations with the President, and other parties in interest, for the last two years, could not fail to be a good deal more interesting than the narrative of his *Courtship* or the detail of his dealings with Lord PALMERSTON. Let him return from the flowery land with the manuscript ready for the press. It may earn *him an appointment from the next Administration.*

WHAT ARE FOMITES?—One week ago not ten men in this town cared a dime what "*fomites*" meant, but the action of the late Quarantine Convention has brought the word into everybody's mouth, and made its meaning a matter of life and death to us all. That Convention, by a vote of 85 to 6, (and who the 85 are, and what virtue attaches to their vote our advertising columns have shown,) recorded as its opinion that "personal quarantine of yellow fever cases may be safely abolished, provided that *fomites* of every kind be rigidly restricted."

Fomites, according to DUNGLISON'S Lexicon, "is the plural of *fomes*—fuel, anything which retains heat. A term applied to substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia, as woolen goods, feathers, cotton, &c." In its larger sense, however, it is used of any and all clothing, all bales, boxes, and casks of goods, all bedding and filth, and the ships themselves that have brought yellow fever to port. It was long a question whether the human body, when charged with yellow fever, might not be properly considered *fomites*. When one has inhaled ether, his breath and everything about him for days advertises the fact by its peculiar odor. Might not the poison of yellow fever also cling to the sufferer from it for days, and be emitted in his breath or by his insensible perspiration with sufficient virulence to propagate the miasm? It was not unreasonable to suppose that it might, but as there is no case on record where the *person* has possessed this poisonous power, the Convention did not hesitate to declare that persons are not *fomites*. So the Convention has no objection to the removal of the sick with yellow fever from on shipboard to the Broadway Hospital, or to their homes, nor to passengers on infected vessels, if with changed clothing, and personally in cleanly condition, spreading themselves at will through the City. Nor need there be any suspicion that the sick or exposed are to be shorn of their hair and beards, and let up like convicts to breed a panic by their very deprivation, and advertise the danger they have been through. The "person" is construed to mean everything pertaining to the human form divine, that soap and water liberally applied will not wash off; growing hairs are not *fomites*.

As Dr. JENCKS, the new physician to Marine Hospital, was among those who voted aye to Dr. STEVENS' resolution, the Staten Islanders, while glorifying the virtual removal of Quarantine by Governor MORGAN, and the Quarantine item of the Supply bill, may add another tar-barrel to their bonfires, in honor of the token that one of the chief executors of the Port Health laws is not among the strict restrictionists.

SHARP COMPETITION.—Two of the Boston newspapers announce that the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have determined to reduce their fares on Monday following from *one hundred per cent*.—and it is stated that similar action will be taken by other Companies. This is a blow at New-York which must *tell*. How much "over" one hundred per cent the rates are to be reduced, we are not informed. The Boston schoolmaster ought not to be "abroad" so long; his services are evidently wanted at home.

GOVERNOR WISE'S LETTER.—We publish this morning a reasonably full, though greatly condensed, abstract of Governor WISE'S thirty-column letter, to which we alluded yesterday. *Without attempting to give the historical and* argumentative parts of this epistle, we have presented all its positions, and those of the most striking interest are given in his own language.

This letter is really an exceedingly able document, and is very important in its relation to current politics. It is really a veritable treatise on the Constitution, and the provisions of that instrument, so far as they relate to the government of Territories, the admission of new States, and the general subject of Slavery. It maintains the absolute and imperative duty of the Federal Government to interfere for the protection of slave property in the Territories, and presents by far the ablest argument that has ever yet been made in support of that position.

Whatever may be said of his eccentricities, Gov. WISE is a man of strong intellect,—of great acuteness and large acquaintance with the history of the country,—perfectly free and frank in the formation and utterance of his opinions, and much more inclined to win position and power by audacity than by intrigue. This letter places him at the head of the ultra school of Southern Democrats;—but it will do little towards making him President. Ingenious as its argument is, it will not convince the great body of the people or influence their action. Upon such a point as this, the masses are governed far more by sentiment than by logic;—and it will not be easy to bring the country to support the doctrines which are here set forth.

Pictures and their Frames.

Mr. CHURCH'S departure from the prescriptions of his art in the matter of a frame for his picture, the "Heart of the Andes," has already begun to do its work. Like all successful innovations it has provoked doubts from the wise among the conservative, and sneers from the impotent among the progressive. Those who think that three hundred years of usage ought to sanction any fact whatever, and those who would gladly mark out new paths for themselves, were they capable of doing so, are equally loud in their condemnation of what they affect to regard as a piece of affectation and "trickery" in Art.

We are sorry to find in our accomplished contemporary, the *Albion*, which has justly earned a title to serious consideration in matters critical and artistic, a very precise and positive attack upon the principle of Mr. CHURCH'S modification, which may perhaps afford aid and comfort to these highly uncommendable censors. The *Albion*, after frankly confessing that the picture "could not be seen" on the first night of its exhibition, goes on to find very serious fault with "the setting." "This," says our contemporary, "is intended to represent the embrasure of a window through which you may suppose yourself to be looking. * * *" The optical illusion being aided by the lines and panelling that are cleverly designed to produce an artificial perspective. As an accessory to Mr. CHURCH'S picture it is Barnumesque and altogether objectionable." This is very emphatic language, and it has already been reproduced by less authoritative journals, as for instance by the *Evening Post*, which borrows almost the very language of the *Albion*, but with characteristic dishonesty pretends to regard the frame in question as a device of the "exhibitor," and proceeds in this covert way to insult the artist by whom it was designed. Will the *Albion* allow us to suggest a question as to the possibility of forming a fair judgment upon the fitness or unfitness of any frame to the due development of any picture, under a light which made the said picture wholly invisible? If it was not possible for our friend to make out the tones of the painting, it certainly could not have been possible for him to decide upon the manner in which those tones were affected by the "Muse of Cabinet-Making." But letting this pass, it is important that the error of supposing Mr. CHURCH'S *new frame to be "intended to represent* the embrasure of a window" should be done away with at once. It is intended simply to be a *frame*, of such a form, of such proportions, and of such a hue as will produce the best effect of harmonious optical adjustment upon the design and the coloring of the picture. Every ordinary picture-frame represents the embrasure of a window just as truly as this of Mr. CHURCH. Every frame is designed, more or less "cleverly," to produce an "artificial perspective." The mere "breadth and depth" of this particular frame upon which the *Albion* so dwells, with special reprobation, are by no means unprecedented. We find in such instances as that of ANDREA DEL SARTO'S exquisite *Madonna del Sacco*, and other *lunette* pictures familiar to connoisseurs, an attempt at analogous "arrangements" made by the older painters with greater or less success. The resemblance of Mr. CHURCH'S frame in point of design and moulding to such deep embrasured windows as one finds in the old English houses, for example in Warwick Castle or at Littlecote, is the only reasonable excuse for this mistaken apprehension alike of its purpose and its effect. Mr. CHURCH has merely substituted for the tawdry and deadly glitter of the conventional gilding, and for the false and shallow perspective of the conventional frame—a subdued and neutral tone of color, and a natural convergence of optical lines, in the "setting" of his picture. The scale of the painting dictated what the *Albion* treats as the "cumbersome" size of the wood-work, and if our neighbor will take the trouble to study the work in that "excellent light" which it now enjoys, we are confident that he will revise what we must esteem his rather hasty judgment upon the case. In the panel-works of RUBENS and ALBANO, in the black "embrasures" employed so constantly by CUYP and TENIERS, and in other "devices" too numerous to be here dwelt upon, the history of Art affords us many examples of tentative progress in the direction which Mr. CHURCH has followed so far, so boldly, and as we think, so successfully.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—WILLIAM G. PECK has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College in place of Professor DAVIES, who is made Professor of the higher Mathematics. Professor PECK has been for the last two years an assistant in the department of which he is now made the head.

SOMETHING MORE THAN A GENTLE HINT.—On a recent occasion, one of the steamboats on the Delaware, plying between Tacony and Philadelphia, was unusually crowded with passengers, and a number of gentlemen had taken seats in the ladies' saloon. Two fashionable and charming young ladies entering the saloon late, and seeing no vacant seats, one of them, before the aforesaid gentlemen had time to rise, let fly at them a regular Sharp's rifle shot. Said she, addressing her companion, "Perhaps we might find seats in the gentlemen's saloon." One of the gentlemen, both of whom were in the act of rising when the shot was fired, promptly resumed the valley, with, "Ladies, perhaps there are some gentlemen present who will give you seats in this saloon." The ladies smiled sweetly, and with a graceful flirt of their ample crinolines, and with an air of self-satisfaction which plainly said, "Guess we have given them one good lesson in woman's rights," assumed the seats just vacated. There was a marked reduction on their part a few moments after, when some bystander informed them that one of the gentlemen at whom they had aimed the why

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A very large audience of ladies and gentlemen attended the regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society last evening. Mr. Gideon H. Hollis read a paper written by Mr. Tuthill Hewens describing the collection of Peruvian antiquities, containing three hundred specimens of Dr. Morton. Mr. H. G. Dawson read the paper of the evening, entitled "The Sons of Liberty in New-York." He sketched the early history of the different colonies of the American Colonies and the mother country, and especially the measures of resistance to the Crown taken by the people of New-York from 1765 to the time of the Revolution. To "The Sons of Liberty in New-York," at the head of whose ranks each man in Adam Lawrence, Wm. Sears, Wm. Leverich and John Lawrence Reed. Mr. Dawson ascribed an influence which did much to induce the American Revolution. He went particularly into the public spirit of the merchants of New-York City, who sacrificed their own interests to their determination to secure the repeal of the oppressive Stamp Act. The story was pretty interesting.

FEARFUL FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Hudson train on the Hudson River Railroad, which left Albany at 2.30 P. M. yesterday and reached Cooper's station after dark, just before entering the school at the latter place, ran against a wagon loaded with furniture with two persons attached, which was crossing the track, certainly killing two men who were on the wagon, one of whom was in a dying condition when last heard from, killed one of the horses, and splintered the wagon and load into a thousand parts which were scattered along the track for some distance before the train of the passenger. The contents of the wagon, consisting of furniture, were removed from the track just in time to make way for the train, northward bound, which came along soon after; and the train which ran over the wagon was delayed some twenty minutes by the accident. The passengers were startled that the cars were not thrown off the track and themselves injured.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The different Classes in the Union Theological Seminary are now passing through their Spring examinations. Yesterday, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., the Junior Class was examined in the Hebrew of the year by Mr. HALLEY. At 11 A. M., the Middle Class was examined by the Rev. Dr. SCHAFF in Pastoral Theology. To-day, at 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., the Senior, Junior and Middle Classes will be examined in Heb ew, Theology and the Greek Testament, respectively, by Mr. HALLEY and the Rev. Dr. SCHAFF and Professors. The examinations will continue daily until Monday, when the Anniversary of the Seminary will be held in the Mercer-street Church, at 7½ P. M.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—The ship *Sheffield*, Capt. Gamer, arrived at this port yesterday, in 150 days from Manila. On the 20th of April, when in lat. 39° 55' North, longitude 46° 10' West, Capt. Gamer reports having experienced three distinct shocks of an earthquake, the first occurring at 4:25, the second at 5:40, and the third at half o'clock A. M. The ship was made to tremble in every timber, and there was a hollow noise not unlike a violent clap of thunder. The mate, who was on duty at the time, says the sea for some time previous to the phenomenon presented the appearance of a lake-like. The shocks continued about five-quarters of a minute each.

MR. LORD'S LECTURE.—Mr. LORD's lecture on Dante drew out a large audience at Clinton Hall on Monday evening. It was a summary of the labors of Dante on the civilization of Europe. The best part of the lecture was a presentation of that principle on which a lofty passion is based, and the noble effects to which such a passion can stimulate a man of genius. The analysis of the poem was also presented, with a glowing eulogy on the greatest poet of modern times. The enunciation alone excepted. The sorrows of the man and his bitter experiences, which inspired him to his great task, were ably presented, and the whole lecture was original, fresh and impressive. Lecture is the subject of the next, on Thursday evening.

A HOTEL PORTER KILLED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a coach load of passengers was being conveyed from the St. Nicholas Hotel to the New-Jersey Railroad, and as the coach turned the corner of Broadway and Canal street, one of the front wheels caught in the Railroad track, swinging the body of the vehicle round, and prostrated GEORGE RANDALL, one of the porters of the hotel, to the ground. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and it was found his skull was fractured. He died at the New-York Hospital in about an hour.

REMOVAL OF A CHURCH.—We learn that the Bronson-street Reformed Dutch Church have determined, at no distant date, to sell their property and remove up town to the vicinity of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. For this purpose, a union has been effected with the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, which will therefore be known as the Up-town Chapel of the Bronson-street Church. The Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE, of the Livingston Church, withdraws, and the Rev. PETER SCHERER becomes the Pastor of the united enterprise.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—CATHERINE SULLIVAN, residing at No. 1 Albany-street, becoming tired of life, one bowed some sugar of lead on Monday evening. She was found insensible in the street, taken to the Station-house and the poison removed. ALEXANDER MOCHE, a German barkeeper, was found late last evening in Centre-street, suffering from the effects of poison, which he had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. He was taken to the Hospital.

STABBING.—THOS. FURLONG and BERNARD McGLADE, after drinking several times together at a grocery, got into a quarrel. After exchanging a few heavy blows, FURLONG drew a large jack-knife and stabbed McGLADE in the left breast, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. The injured man was taken to his residence, No. 125 East Twenty-ninth-street. FURLONG, who is a German, was arrested and locked up for trial.

BAR COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—Comptroller Brown yesterday reappointed JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BOOTH and ALBERT J. WILLIAMSON Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The appointment has been delayed some time, and much anxiety among applicants for the office is quieted by the final determination of the Comptroller to retain the present incumbents.

FALSE TOKEN.—A false token purporting to be a $5 bill on the New-York City Bank, made its appearance last evening. The vignette is a female seated on a bale of grain with a child in her lap, flanked on either side by a bust of liberty. The back of the bill was well executed, as it is in red lettering. There is no such bank in this city.

FATAL FALL.—EDWARD HERKER died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received by falling from a second story window of No. 231 Broadway, while engaged in putting up a sign. He was a Freeman, and leaves a family. An inquest was held by one of the Coroners, and a verdict rendered, attributing the death to accident.

A CHILD KILLED BY GIN!—ARTHUR HENNESSY, four years old, whose parents reside at No. 256 Twelfth-street, while ransacking a closet, yesterday, came across a bottle of gin, and drank sufficient of it to cause his death in a few hours. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—The alarm at 12 o'clock last night in the Fifth District, was caused by the burning of a window-curtain in the attic of a house on the corner of Mulberry and Houston streets. Damage very slight.

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—GEORGE J. LAPHAM, aged 25 years, was run over by a lumber wagon in Broadway yesterday afternoon. The wheels passed over his body, and it is thought his injuries will prove fatal. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

FIRE IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the steel manufactory of Adam & Co., corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. The damage was $100. Insured.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—The roof of the factory of Mr. STARKOW, No. 300 Cherry-street, caught fire a little after 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Damage by fire and water was $150. Insured.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock this morning, a fire took place in a grocery store on the corner of Washington and Rector streets. Damage about $200; insured.

Police Reports.

RESORT A PICKPOCKET.—Jack Roach, known to the Police as "Slippery Jack," and who boasts of having been successfully engaged in picking pockets for fifteen years, appeared at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, yesterday, and complained that some scamp had entered his bedroom and stolen a pocket-book, containing $60, from under his pillow. Jack could not have complained, if it had been taken out of his pocket while he was drunk; but he knew no one who would rob a man while asleep or drunk; and therefore presumed the money to be the Police, if they can find it.

A FRIEND TO BE DELIVERED FROM.—Augustus Mitchell and John Brown, are both Germans, and were bosom friends. On Monday evening, Brown invited his friend to dine with him, and he did so. Brown had $160 in gold dollars in his pocket, and he showed them to his friend. After a while, Brown discovered that his money and friend had departed. He charged the arrest of Mitchell on suspicion of having robbed the money. The accused was locked up to await examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. Milne, of Williamsbridge, was passing through Roosevelt street, on Monday evening, on his way home, two men knocked him into the gutter, robbed him, and then fled. Two Twenty-third-ward policemen saw the act, pursued the robbers, and arrested them. They were Thomas Quinlan and Thomas Farley, and they were yesterday committed to the Tombs to answer.

DISCOVERY HOURS BOOKER UP.—The Detectives made a decent lot yesterday on the house No. 21 Hubert-street, kept by a man named Albert Hall. Whatever of young girl named Sabina Lely, aged 16 years, who had been an inmate of the place, made to appear in court at the request of her mother, and a warrant was issued by Justice Bosworth. The wife and four children were found in the place, and were taken to the Police Head-quarters.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—Hannah Connolly, aged 17, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice WEBB, against Michael Donohoe of seduction under promise of marriage. The complainant is a middle-aged married lady, and the accused is an old man over sixty, who has been for two years a widower, and now works at Erie tunnel in New-Jersey. An officer was sent in search of him.

A DISORDERLY HOTEL POSTER.—Thomas Kiernan, who was employed as porter at the Bleecker House, in Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking open the trunk of a female boarder and robbing it of nearly $70 worth of jewelry and dresses. Justice QUACKENBUSH locked him up for trial.

Governors of the Almshouse.

EXCITING MEETING—GENERAL OVERTURNING—REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS OF WARDENS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. 7,813 inmates remained in the different institutions on the 28th ult., being a decrease during the week of 31; 37 died, 141 were discharged, 91 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 3 to the State Prison.

The baker on Blackwell's Island sent in a communication, asking for a reorganization of his department. Referred to Committee on Stores.

The Committee on Supplies reported in favor of awarding the contract for supplying Randall's Island with milk to Austin A. Fuller, at the price of 4½ cents per quart; that for supplying the Department with soft soap to Thomas Hill, at the price of 50 cents a barrel; that for the services of a steamboat and barge, for one year, to Oliver H. Clark, at $15 per day. The reports were all adopted.

Governor GUERNSEY offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the salaries of the Supply Clerk, the Clerk to the Board, Warden of the Penitentiary Almshouse, Superintendent of the Workhouse, Wardens of Randall's Island and of the City Prison be and the same are hereby fixed at the sum of $1,750 per annum; and the salary of the store keeper of Randall's and Blackwell's Island be and the same are hereby fixed at the sum of $1,000 per annum, to take effect on and after the 16th inst.

Great confusion followed the reading of the resolution.

Governor TOWNSEND charged that the step was needless, and that it was increasing the expenditure of the Board. He moved to refer it to the Special Committee on Salaries.

All but Governors TOWNSEND, SHEARS and McELROY voted in the negative.

Governor SHEARS moved to amend by making the salaries $1,500 per annum. If economy was the object aimed at. None of the officers receiving this amount objected to the small sum paid them.

Governor GUERNSEY claimed that there was an economy of $250 in the diminution of the salaries.

Various amendments were made by Governor SHEARS, the yeas and nays being called on every motion; but the resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 6 to 2—Governors Gunther, Dugro, Moloney, Oliver, B. F. Pinckney, Bruenighausen, in the affirmative; Governors Smith, Townsend and McElroy, in the negative.

Governor MOLONEY offered a resolution directing that a Clerk should be appointed at Bellevue Hospital and one at the Lunatic Asylum, at a salary of $1,200 each, per annum.

Governor SHEARS denounced the proceedings with great energy. "Now," said he, "the plot is out. This is saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole—cutting down $250 in one place, and adding $2,400 at another. Three weeks ago you would not have done this—then you were all trembling in your shoes for fear the Legislature would remove you."

Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN (interrupting)—Who was trembling?

Governor SHEARS—You were.

Governor GUERNSEY (interrupting)—Let him go on—let him go his full length—I will lay him out as the meanest white man in this Board.

Governor SHEARS continued to denounce the proceedings. Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN attempted to call him to order; the members generally being in a state of confusion and excitement.

The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 6 to 3, as before.

Governor GUERNSEY then offered resolutions transferring N. P. Anderson from his position as storekeeper at Blackwell's Island to the Clerkship of the Lunatic Asylum; John Fitch from the Wardenship of the Penitentiary to the Storekeepership at Blackwell's Island, and Robert G. Walmsly, now Storekeeper at Randall's Island, to the Wardenship of the Penitentiary.

Governor SHEARS eulogized Mr. Fitch, claiming that he had been faithful in the discharge of his duties, and that the removal from his present position was degrading. He denounced the six members of the Board who voted for these changes as conspirators.

Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN declared that he should hold Governor SHEARS responsible for his remarks.

Governor SHEARS said he would not have supposed Republicans would have conspired with Democrats to injure members of their own party.

Governor DUGRO called the speaker to order. He had no right to use the term conspirators with reference to his associates. Governor GUERNSEY acknowledged the proceeding was a conspiracy. After Governor SHEARS had concluded his remarks, Governor OLIVER arranged that the whole movement was concocted with Governor SHEARS. He narrated the participant of a secret caucus of the Republicans and Americans, in which he said Governor S. took part. Governor SHEARS branded his statement as false. Further explanation proved that Governor OLIVER was partially wrong, as Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN made the remarks attributed to Governor SHEARS.

The resolutions were adopted by the same vote as before.

Governor OLIVER then offered resolutions transferring Joseph Keen from the Superintendency of the Workhouse to the Storekeepership of Randall's Island; Thomas J. Marshall from the Clerkship of the Almshouse to the Clerkship of the Workhouse, vice Charles W. Smyth, removed; and Thomas B. Tapson from the Wardenship of Randall's Island to the Clerkship of the Almshouse.

These changes were likewise effected after debate.

Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN then offered a resolution removing Jonathan Stearns from the Wardenship of the Almshouse.

Governor TOWNSEND said that this was the most disgraceful act of all. Col. Stearns, an every member of the Board knew, was on his death-bed. This was one of his own associates, a man elected to this Board by Republican votes, should use his influence to dismiss Col. Stearns when he had but a few days to live, was an act at which he could not express sufficient regret or surprise.

Governor SHEARS confirmed Governor TOWNSEND's remarks, with reference to the state of Col. Stearns' health, and admonished Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN a severe rebuke. The resolution was carried, and, on motion, the Board proceeded to ballot to fill vacancies.

Before doing so Governor MOLONEY attempted to introduce another resolution of removal. Apparently a screw had become loose. After a laying together of heads it was tightened up and the balloting was about proceeding, when Governors TOWNSEND and SHEARS *gave notice that they should enter another protest* against the legality of the proceedings, as the Government were destroying the political balance which had been preserved in the different institutions.

Moses B. Crasto was elected Warden of Randall's Island, Charles F. Degrock Warden of the Almshouse, Stephen M. Drew, formerly Clerk to the storekeeper on Blackwell's Island, was elected Superintendent of the Workhouse, Edward A. Ebbetts was elected Clerk of Bellevue, and Charles Henry Clerk to the storekeeper of Blackwell's Island.

Governors SHEAR and TOWNSEND refused to vote on every ballot, and finally in company with Governor McELROY withdrew from the meeting. After the elections had been completed Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN moved to reconsider the action taken. All present voted in the negative and the Board adjourned. Governor W. T. FERRIS was absent on account of sickness.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. DEAN, directing that the Committee on County Offices report to the Board at the next meeting the nature of the service charged for by the present and the late Sheriff, under the head of "For conveying prisoners subpoenaed by the Court of General and Special Sessions to prisons other than the State prisons." A resolution offered by Mr. VOORHIS, directing that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the building of a new City Hall be requested to proceed immediately to discharge the duties imposed upon them as such Commissioners, was referred to the Committee on the New City Hall.

The Board directed that the bill of the Coroners for services during the quarter ending March 31, amounting to $3,306 37 be paid. The bill of Norman McLeod, amounting to $389 71, for supplies furnished the County Jail, was allowed. The reports of the Committee on Printing and Stationery in favor of paying the bills of M. Armstrong & Son, E. H. Arnold, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Edmund Jones & Co., for stationery furnished the County, amounting altogether to $199 49, were adopted. The Board directed that the bill of James Galway, amounting to $209 36, for painting the County Clerk's office, be paid. The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, reported adversely on the bills of E. French, for meals furnished jurors on trials in the Superior Court. The Committee holds that the County is not liable for meals furnished jurors in civil causes.

The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Horrible Murder from Religious Fanaticism

From the Troy Times, May 3.

This quiet Sabbath was broken in upon yesterday by the commission of a horrid murder, in the town of Sandlake, about 14 miles from Troy, of a daughter by her father and only surviving parent, a man about 60 years of age, named JOHN BARNES. The scene of the homicide is about 4 miles east of Sliter's Tavern, and near the steam saw-mill on the Sandlake road. The parties lived in a little house, in which the father carried a livelihood for himself and daughter by following the trade of a shoemaker. The daughter's name was CORNELIA. She is about 19 years of age, and is described by the neighbors as a quiet and well-behaved girl. She had been unwell for some time, and, it is said, had been under the care of a female doctress residing in Berlin, in this County, named WEAVER. Her mind, it appears, was somewhat affected, but whether from religious enthusiasm or from some other cause, we are unable to say. It is believed under the impression that the devil had possessed her, and used to pray very frequently for deliverance from his grasp. A day or two before the murder, the old man and daughter went over to the house of DAVID HOSMER, who resided opposite the Barnes, when CORNELIA said she had taken medicine of Mrs. WEAVER, and it made her feel as if the devil was in her, and she would scratch him off; but that she had thrown the medicine away, and drove the devil away, too." The old man had put that [illegible] in consequence of his care of her. [illegible] under the delusion that [illegible] the devil, he killed her. [illegible] gives of the affair: [illegible] was lying [illegible] her [illegible] the [illegible] of her body. Barnes says he thought the devil—that she appeared in him to be as large as "Dana"—that her face [illegible] from his previous [illegible] imagine he had a fight with the [illegible] he expresses it, with three devils [illegible] could do to kill them." They lived [illegible] about half a mile [illegible] shirt-sleeves were covered with blood. [illegible] testified before the Coroner's jury that the father and daughter had lived with him about six months, [illegible] obviously to their standing in the house where the murder was committed, and that they always appeared happy together, and, as the witness expressed it, "Never had any crazy times." CORNELIA was a quiet, good girl.

BARNES was raving like a maniac when the Coroner arrived. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury rendered a verdict that, "In their opinion, said CORNELIA BARNES came to her death on Sunday, May 1, 1859, from fractures of the skull, and said injuries were inflicted with a hammer in the hands of her father, JOHN BARNES—he at the time laboring under temporary aberration of mind."

The Grand Jury sit to-day. The evidence in the case will be handed over to them for their action at once. They will probably authorize a commission to investigate the sanity of the murderer, and if he is declared insane, will send him to the Lunatic Asylum; or they will indict him for murder, as in their opinion the evidence warrants.

Circular.

The undersigned invite purchasers of MEN'S SPRING CLOTHING, for their own use, to the large and varied assortment, get up with more than usual care in style of cut, make, and selection of goods. No pains are spared to have everything well-made and well and appropriately trimmed, so as to give the greatest value to the purchaser for the amount of money paid. As we never deviate from the marked price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be neither lower than can be found elsewhere, of the same quality in every respect.

Our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first class, and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in BOYS' CLOTHING supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment already in store is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

From the Providence Post.

The important qualities of a perfect hair-dressing seem to have been successfully combined in Burnett's Cocoaine, the active principle of which is Cocoa-Nut Oil. Its merits have been successfully tested with an unanimous and satisfactory result. Those who value a beautiful head of hair will do well to use this elegant preparation. Aside from its acknowledged superiority, it is claimed there is a saving of 50 per cent. favor of this over other compounds, one application being sufficient to last for days.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $60 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machine in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $60 and $65 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

THE GENUINE
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS B. SMITH,
NO. 178 BROADWAY.

Notice.—We shall sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, through Haggerty & Co., on a credit of six months, our entire balance of fancy and plain ribbons, consisting of 2,000 cartons of styles suited to all classes of trade.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFRAUER.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or patriotic protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private apartments; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILEAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Removal.

Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 18, 1859.

Messrs. B. G. BERRIAN & Co.:

Gentlemen—I am informed that a gentleman heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 20th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and we have taken out of it K. R. WILSON.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 11 years—have been tested in 127 accidental fires, and have never failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
No. 97 Gravier-st., N. O.

Water Hydrofuge Physical Exercises.
AT WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 5 East 30th-st.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

R. H. HADDEN'SOUT & CO.,
Corner of BROADWAY and Rector-st.

French Soft Hats.

J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Alx.) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his Agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Sherry's Velocipedorum
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times.
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tea and Coffee.

MOODY, No. 51 CATHARINE-ST.
Sells a BOX OF TEA for $1. Also, good COFFEE for 10 cents a pound.

Shades!! Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for growing clocks, flowers, &c., &c., for ornaments on hearths and made to order. Depôt No. 185 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics are winning golden opinions by the brilliant success they daily meet in curing the sick. Dr. Humphrey's Book of Directions, of Diseases, of Dampness and Colds, of a Hundred Ills, of Fever and Ague, of old Bilious complaints and long standing Leucorrhœa, are being cured weekly by the use of these simple Specifics. Each remedy is a specific for a particular disease, and in purchasing a case a cure can often be made of a most curious and long standing ailment.

E. E.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 28 Remedies in large 2 ounce vials and success case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $3.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Bodgers Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Dehaven Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sidboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 102 Pearl-st.)

To the Ladies.

JOSEPH LOCKETT, SON & CO. would especially recommend to their particular consideration their Establishment, No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where every description of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings and Fringes can be obtained of the recent importations, and at the most reasonable prices.

Plating and Plating done to order. Fringes and Trimmings made to match.

Rockbridge's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—the acknowledged standard for the last 20 years. Private rooms for the application of the dye. Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Hair Ornaments, over all, lower in the city than those who are greatly underrated and undersold.

Mother! Mother!! Mother!!! Young Mothers!!!!
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Mice, Flies, Mosquitoes, Bedbugs and all other Vermin and insects.
10,000 testimonials in one month.
Sold by druggists, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the proprietor, JOSEPH DYER, practical chemist, No. 617 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

Steel Against Feathers.

HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $9 TO $20.
AT RETAIL AT NO. 376 BROADWAY.

Spring Clothing, Neatly Made,
from latest styles of goods,
To order or ready made, at
DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 438 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

Chirchesh's Wig and Toupee Factory is Removed to No. 208 Broadway, Southeast corner of Fulton-st. Call and see the new station, light, durable, and elegant, and a perfect fit warranted. All his work is first-rate, and at all prices.

Comfort for the Sick.—The Invalid's Retreat, recommended by Drs. Mott, Dr. Peck, and other distinguished physicians, is just the thing; neatness and the price of the American Trusses Company, Nos. 21 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

Wanted Men can Learn their True Parentage, and Parents how to train their Children for usefulness and happiness, by sending a Phrenological examination and advice from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Gentlemen Having any quantity of Left-off Clothing, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS N. CONROY, No. 81 Centre-st.

Rupture Cured.—By HARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Gilt Elastic Bandages, for various weaknesses and shoulder-braces. Instruments for the operation made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins. Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Ladies' instruments for weak backs, joints, gums, &c., by Dr. Sarg, in connection with Dr. GLOVER'S New Lever Truss, which effects radical cure. No. 6 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Gas, Sensitiveness! Nervous! Sick Headache! Sure, reliable remedy, Dr. Ward's Pills. Sold by all druggists, manufactory, J. & R. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the Union.

HILL'S Hair Dye, 50 cents or Dye, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., also sold at No. 240 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Florella for the same.

Crisandere's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly for public, for our retail sales.

LARY & CO.,
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House Broadway.

Wood's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.

WHITNEY & LYON, No. 419 Broadway.

Improved French Yoke Shirts—Ready-Made all sizes, or made to measure by hand in the best manner, at McLAUGHLIN'S No. 348 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st.; pure and genuine drugs, medicines, and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietors.

Camphor for the consumption of Worms, at a very low price, at CAMPBELL'S drug establishment, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depôt removed from No. 193 Pearl to No. 61 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Prince Albert Hat, now the most popular hat in Europe, for young men, will be introduced THIS DAY, GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SMITH—GRANT.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Brunson, Mr. EDWARD SMITH to Miss ANNA GRANT, all of this City.

DUNAN—PALMER.—In this City, on Saturday, April 30, by the Rev. Mr. Van Doren, A. G. Durrie, of New-Haven, Conn., to KATE S. PALMER, of New-York.

CRAIN—CROCKER.—In this City, on Monday, April 25, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., D. JONES CRAIN to HANNAH A., youngest daughter of the late David Crocker, all of this City.

O'ROURKE—GANNON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 27, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Father Starr, V. G., JAS. O'ROURKE to MARY A. GANNON, both of Staten Island.

BESCHER—GOODWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 1, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, FREDERICK W. BESCHER, of Galesburg, Ill., to Miss SARA HALE GOODWIN, of Newburyport, Mass.

WILSON—JUDNO.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 27, at the residence of her father, by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Miss LUCILLA B. JUDNO to Mr. JOHN C. WILSON, of Virginia.

BRAMAN—SMITH.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, April 27, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Edward French, HENRY L. BRAMAN, of this City, to ISABEL, daughter of A. Smith, Esq., of Bergen.

DIED

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, May 2, THOMAS C., youngest son of John and Elizabeth Williams, aged 23 years, 8 months and 5 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents No. 150 West 13th-st., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of his family are respectfully invited to attend.

FIELDS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 1, WILLIS SMITH FIELDS, only child of Thomas C. and Annie E. Fields, aged 7 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, William Smith, Esq., No. 19 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Monday, May 2, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN J. WRIGHT, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral service will take place in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Seventh-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

WARDLEIGH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, SAMUEL WARDLEIGH, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his son-in-law, DUNCAN P. TODD, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Molineux, No. 70 Orchard-st.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, CHARLES DAVIS, aged 66 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 114 West 16th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BAUERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 3, CLARA B., infant daughter of Amos M. and Sarah E. Bauert, aged 10 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 229 5th-av., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CHURCH.—On Tuesday morning, May 3, of congestion of the lungs, JOSEPH M. CHURCH, of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Wednesday,) at the Church of the Transfiguration, 16th-st.

☞ Providence papers please to copy.

LOWDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, May 3, JOHN W. LOWDEN, aged 31 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Nova Scotia and P. E. Island papers please copy.

FORD.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, May 2, WESLEY FORD, in the 8th year of his age, only son of the late Isaac Ford, Jr.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, David S. Rotcham, No. 49 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

DOOLITTLE.—In West Cheshire, on Monday, May 2, suddenly of apoplexy, MILTON DOOLITTLE, aged 66 years.

Funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEST.—In Brunswick, Me., on Sunday, April 24, MARY ISABELLA, daughter of the late Frederick E. West, of Brooklyn.

Her remains will be brought to Greenwood for interment.

IT IS OUT! IT IS OUT! IT IS OUT!
The PICAYUNE for this week.
With the greatest picture of the day,
"EFFECT OF THE SICKLES VERDICT.
WHAT LIFE IN WASHINGTON WILL BE.
THE KNIFE AND THE PISTOL—COLTS AND DERRINGERS.
ALL SHOULD SEE IT.
A dozen other great pictures.
THE TRIALS OF MOVING DAY.
The PICAYUNE for this week
Which is OUT TO DAY! OUT TO-DAY!
Is a brilliant number.
No one should miss seeing
"THE PROBABLE RESULT OF SICKLES' ACQUITTAL."
The puzzle department, too, is in the PICAYUNE! PICAYUNE! PICAYUNE! PICAYUNE!

We are now receiving and opening some very large invoices of
MANTEL CLOCKS,
BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY
AND
GENUINE SEVRES CHINA,
having the stamp of the Royal Factory, among which are some pieces formerly belonging to
KING LOUIS PHILIPPE,
and purchased at the sale of his effects.
Many of the above goods are of an entirely new class, and never before imported into this country, and we can recommend them for their
BEAUTY, SUPERIOR, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of BROADWAY and BROOME-ST.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR THE TOILET.

From the Boston Transcript.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair, is a very popular article.

The Cocoanut Oil is permanently deodorized and held in a combination, which peculiarly adapts it for the toilet. It is unrivaled in delicacy and agreeableness, and possesses such a peculiar fitness for the skin that it is readily absorbed.

DICKENS' NEW STORY.
A
TALE OF TWO CITIES,
IN THE
STARS AND STRIPES.
Only four cents, ready THIS MORNING at all NEWS DEPOTS.

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.
FOR ALBANY AN
EXTENSIVE CORRESPONDENCE
IN FAVOR OF THE PARTIES
INCLUDING 150 PHYSICIANS
AND
CHEMISTS,
TO WHOM IT IS EQUALLY SERVED
BY THE
NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
Milk drawn from the cow, delivered to and immediately placed in vacuo, and nearly all the water evaporated constitutes

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

NOTHING WHATEVER IS ADDED.
The works are at SUFFVILLE, Conn.
And OPEN TO THE INSPECTION OF ALL.

BORDE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FURNISHED, FIRE-proof, 4-story, brick dwelling, lot 25 feet wide, No. 17 East 14th-st., next door to Madison-av. Lot 100 feet deep, built in best manner. With every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as owner moves into the country. For particulars inquire of A. W. FIRTH, No. 21 East 14th-st., or to H. BORLOW, No. 1 Madison-av.

FOR SALE, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY C. HEDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.—A good list of elegant residences, with spacious grounds and fine river views, of each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Newburgh. Also a large list of Country Seats and Farms, in Orange Co., N. Y., and Sussex Co., N. J. Also, a large list of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,000 to $10,000. N. B.—Several elegant country seats and farms for exchange for good City property.

FOR EXCHANGE.—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS house, near the Central Park, with gas, water, furnace, &c.; three lots in Lake City, worth each $1,000 (mortgage of $2,000 on the property); four farms (mostly improved) in Michigan; 1 with cash, for a good house, or for a stock of goods, or a farm in this State or Illinois or South. So real estate broker need trouble himself to buy the real thing. Drug store, hotel, and other property, in Illinois. Cash, or good paper, for a farm. ADDRESS RUFUS HEBBARD, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, 2 blocks from Fulton-ferry, with stable, coach-house, &c. Possession given immediately. The house is in good order, and will be sold cheap. Apply to C. H. BENDER, Esq., No. 2 Wall-st., or E. MORLOW, Esq., No. 2 Montague-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY, ON THE CORNERS OF DEANE AND DUANE STREETS.—The above property commands the finest corner in the metropolis, and is now occupied as a banking house. Possession can be given on a few days' notice, and in the course of the next twelve months in the City. For further particulars, terms, &c., inquire of Messrs. HOGGSON & PEARSON, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FURNISHED, FIRE-proof, 4-story, brick dwelling, lot 25 feet wide, No. 17 East 14th-st., next door to Madison-av. Lot 100 feet deep, built in best manner. With every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as owner moves into the country. For particulars inquire of A. W. FIRTH, No. 21 East 14th-st., or to H. BORLOW, No. 1 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 3-story and basement, well-built house, No. 17 Bond-st., near Broadway, containing 11 rooms, with all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, &c. The furniture is nearly new, and of the best quality. The house is in good order, and will be sold low, or rented with the furniture. For particulars inquire of DUTCHER & BRIGGS, No. 44 Wall-st., or to EDWIN BORLOW, No. 1 Madison-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS.—The four-story brown-stone front house, No. 48 and 48 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., is offered for sale, if required, or rented and the furniture sold. Inquire of E. G. KIDDER, No. 240 Pearl-st.; or at No. 15 Nassau-st., Everett Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY YELLOW-stone front house, on the north side of 45th-st., fourth door east of 6th-av., in the row of sixteen houses; 20 feet in front by 45 feet; this is a first-class house, and finished in the best manner. Will illustrate required. Apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 240 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 45th-st., after 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 54 West 46th-st.; house 20 feet; has all the improvements, and is finished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 240 Pearl-st., or, No. 64 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 102 West 45th-st. House 18 feet; finished in front by 45 ft. in depth. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 240 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, 3-story brown-stone front house No. 120 West 34th-st. This house has just undergone a thorough repair, and painted throughout. Inquire of J. P. DAVAN, No. 42 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia-st., opposite Pierrepont-st., with unlimited water, gas, Wall-st. ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WEBSTER, No. 7 Pearl-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 18 Lexington-place, fifth-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, gas, fire, water-closet, cooking-range, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 203 East Broadway, (Grand-st. ferry.) Apply to D. FIELD, No. 22 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 42d-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet wide. Also, one on 40th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet wide, to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 107 4th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECT's plans furnished for country house complete for $3 each, at the contracting office, No. 322 Broadway, near Maiden-lane. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—EAST BROADWAY.—THE HOUSE and lot No. 51 East Broadway, 25 feet wide and 87 feet deep. Apply to HORACE MORGAN, Place-st., No. 6 Montgomery-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE, AT Yonkers, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own use. The house is above the reach of the water by damp weather. The grounds contain about 7 acres, and are in the best condition, and the whole place is in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house contains 12 rooms, and is well adapted for a family. The house commands a fine view of the Hudson River, Palisades, and Long Island Sound. It is but half a mile from Hardman's Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 15 miles from the City. It will be sold for $10,000, and a portion of the purchase money can be paid and mortgaged. Apply to A. L. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 16 rooms; one block distant, with 2 acres land with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in street, which stands in rear; the water from which is brought into the house; also, a farm, situated in the village of Huntington, Hudson Island, two miles from Haverville, whose steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each by rail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Huntington Railroad. Also, 1 house, with 2 acres, situated Tremont Road, Fordham. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL BODY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS.—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large 3-story-and-attic building, built for one of the best hotels in Yonkers, 150 feet of dock in front of building, and 300 feet back to the Hudson River Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water in and out through best, located on the north end of the village, and painted throughout. Inquire of J. P. DAVAN, No. 42 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia-st., opposite Pierrepont-st., with unlimited water, gas, Wall-st. ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WEBSTER, No. 7 Pearl-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 18 Lexington-place, fifth-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, gas, fire, water-closet, cooking-range, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 203 East Broadway, (Grand-st. ferry.) Apply to D. FIELD, No. 22 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 42d-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet wide. Also, one on 40th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet wide, to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 107 4th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECT's plans furnished for country house complete for $3 each, at the contracting office, No. 322 Broadway, near Maiden-lane. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—EAST BROADWAY.—THE HOUSE and lot No. 51 East Broadway, 25 feet wide and 87 feet deep. Apply to HORACE MORGAN, Place-st., No. 6 Montgomery-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE, AT Yonkers, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own use. The house is above the reach of the water by damp weather. The grounds contain about 7 acres, and are in the best condition, and the whole place is in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house contains 12 rooms, and is well adapted for a family. The house commands a fine view of the Hudson River, Palisades, and Long Island Sound. It is but half a mile from Hardman's Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 15 miles from the City. It will be sold for $10,000, and a portion of the purchase money can be paid and mortgaged. Apply to A. L. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 16 rooms; one block distant, with 2 acres land with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in street, which stands in rear; the water from which is brought into the house; also, a farm, situated in the village of Huntington, Hudson Island, two miles from Haverville, whose steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each by rail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Huntington Railroad. Also, 1 house, with 2 acres, situated Tremont Road, Fordham. For particulars, apply to SAMUEL BODY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS.—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large 3-story-and-attic building, built for one of the best hotels in Yonkers, 150 feet of dock in front of building, and 300 feet back to the Hudson River Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water in and out through best, located on the north end of the village, and painted throughout. Inquire of J. P. DAVAN, No. 42 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, for sale in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.—Consists about 7 acres of land, beautifully shaded with forest and fruit trees, situated on high ground within 1½ miles walk of the depot; abounding with all kinds of the most choice fruit; the house, twenty by 50, built in the most substantial and finished in a first-rate manner. With outbuildings, hot and cold water throughout the house, and built at a cost of about $17,000. Possession can be given on the 1st of June. The grounds are very tastefully laid out, and the whole place is in perfect order. The property must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most valuable and desirable property to be found in New Jersey or elsewhere, and is worthy the attention of persons who are desirous of a very superior residence. Price, $8,000—terms easy. Also, several small farms. One of 40 acres, within the village, abounds with choice fruit, good buildings, due level, excellent house, good garden, land in a high state of cultivation; will be sold for one-half. Also, one farm, 200 acres, 3 miles distant. For particulars call on S. D. TRUNDLE, Morristown, N. J., or at the Morris Hotel, New-York. Also, beautiful building sites in the village.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH-st., within one half mile of the Nassau Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of ninety feet front. It is a two-story frame building, with deep basement, two on the first floor, and four on the second floor, with attic of a story and a half. There is an adjoining building, 18x30 feet, one story high, as tool-house, barn, and cow-stable, (two stories,) 20x30 feet. There is also on the premises an excellent well of water, which may be used with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot 100 feet front by 300 feet deep, well fenced and planted, and suitable for a market garden, the same. For further particulars inquire of RICHARDS HAMMET & CO., Nos. 36 and 38 Beekman-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, at Silvermine, one hour and ten minutes ride from Chambers-st., adjoining the house; eight acres, one-half mile from Silvermine Station, and half a mile from Spectacle Pond, equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; with natural, and in perfect order; has 17 rooms, with furniture, bed and bed-wood throughout, gas, water, hot and cold water throughout, and water-closets, with the exception of one bedroom, and one bedroom, with the exception of one bedroom, and one bedroom, with the exception of one bedroom, and one bedroom

FINANCIAL.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 40 WALL-ST., near Wall-st.
The undersigned, formerly of the firm of DRAKE & Gale Bros., having retired by limitation, the undersigned have associated for the purpose of continuing the business of
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,
under the name of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., and have taken the offices lately occupied by Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., located as above.
Relying upon the patronage of our friends and the public, with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their orders.
JAMES M. DRAKE,
New-York, May 2, 1859. A. A. DRAKE.

JOHN BRUNSON & CO.,
BANKERS IN PARIS,
No. 4 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Continue to issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCHANTS and others, available in all the principal cities of GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN, and NORWAY.
ALSO ON
GRECAR, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, SMYRNA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM.
BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling, 30 days, 60 days or at sight, the sale to come to sale.

BURGAY, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities in the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
No. 30 BROAD-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, drawn on the undersigned, or on the Rothschilds, Paris.

BRINCKERHOFF, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell stocks, bonds and other Commercial and Investment Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY.—Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dorion, Surviving Trustees, et al., vs. The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et al.—Upon hearing in the above entitled cause, on bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it is ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the Receivers of Mortgage Bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence and each creditor, and how much is due to each upon such claim at the time of such hearing, or upon the information and belief of said Receivers, be ascertained therefor, and when, and report to this Court thereon, the amount of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.
And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called do cause their respective said claims, upon and in support thereof, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to the bonds and unprovended claims being barred, and others.
And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property covered by said mortgage, at the time when it came into the hands of, and has been held by the Trustees under said mortgage, by an apportionment of the earnings of said property covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respects, and whether guilty by the non-payment of interest on said bonds, so called.
And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner shall consecutively give notice of the time and place of his appointment, and with facilities to act therein, to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days, in the following named newspapers, to wit: The Burlington Weekly Times, the Vermont Watchman and State Journal, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston Daily Post, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the New-York Times, printed in the City of New-York; and the United States Gazette, printed in the city of Philadelphia.
And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the ensuing term of said court for further directions therein, if any, or further hearing.
And it is ordered also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions in dispute.
Done in Court this 29th day of December, A. D. 1858.
MILO M. BENEDICT, Chancellor.
Geo. F. Edmunds, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, ss.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at his office of Orange F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1859, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and that he, said GEO. S. HALE, will attend at the said office assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 2d day of May, the 4th day of May, and the 11th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before said commissioners.
CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
Geo. F. Edmunds, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 14, 1859. w-1w.m.w

ANNUAL REMOVAL HELD ON THE SECOND Tuesday, the 3d of May, were elected Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:
THEODORE ROWE, GEORGE H. POTTS,
JOSEPH H. BULKLEY, PETER HAYDEN,
JOHN H. MACY, JOHN E. DICKERSON,
ROBERT SQUIRES, GEORGE W. LEARY,
OLIVER BOYD, DAVID MORRIS,
GEORGE S. WILD, TERENCE DONNELLY,
WILLIAM WHITNEY, WILLIAM H. FOGG,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
WILLIAM H. KITCHEN, JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr.,
ANTONIO PENAGA, DEL VALLE.
And at meeting of the Board held this day, REUBEN W. ROWE was unanimously re-elected President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, May 3, 1859.

Office of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, May 1, 1859.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May, next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 24th day of May, both inclusive.
JAS. WALKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 31, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., at noon, to be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 31st.
W. B. MERRIN, Secretary, &c.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK AND Erie Railroad Company, issued by WASHINGTON HILL, of the stockholders and assessed Bondholders, will be ready for payment on and after the 1st of May, at the office of the Company, in accordance with the decree of the Court of Chancery, in the following named newspapers, to wit: The Burlington Weekly Times, the Vermont Watchman and State Journal, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston Daily Post, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the New-York Times, printed in the City of New-York; and the United States Gazette, printed in the city of Philadelphia.
And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the ensuing term of said court for further directions therein, if any, or further hearing.
And it is ordered also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions in dispute.
Done in Court this 29th day of December, A. D. 1858.
MILO M. BENEDICT, Chancellor.
Geo. F. Edmunds, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, ss.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at his office of Orange F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1859, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend at the said office assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 2d day of May, the 4th day of May, and the 11th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before said commissioners.
CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
Geo. F. Edmunds, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 14, 1859. w-1w.m.w

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, will be paid by the Chemical Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of May, on presentation, at the Union Bank, in the City of Milwaukee, on presentation, at the Office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee.
E. CRAMER, Jr., Secretary.
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York, May 2, 1859.
A meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. KUBBELL, Secretary.

PARK BANK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for sixteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 4 and 6 Park-st., on Tuesday, the 24 day of May next, from 10 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI River Bridge Railroad Company, will apply at the office of the Company, to ANDREW H. SHEE, 32 Wall-st., Jersey-court.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MEMPHIS and Charleston Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after Monday, May 2, at the Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of 2½ per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 25th inst. By order.
G. W. DUBIE, Cashier.

WANTED—AN ABLE WRITER, TO ASSIST IN conducting a financial journal; the duties will require but part of his time. Address Box No. 4,078 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

GARRISON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 79 Maiden-la., New-York.
Also, Manufacturers of Ruled Paper in stock.
A FIRST-RATE NEWSPAPER MACHINE.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent less than Retail.
ROLLING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.
SHOWS & JANES,
Stereotype Foundry and Stereotype Manufacturers, 82 Chambers-st., Publishers and Book-Manufacturers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. SAMUEL RAYNOR, retiring.
Y. A. HOWE,
J. MILTON FERRY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Boot and Shoe Business, in all its branches, under the firm of HOWE & FERRY, at the old stand, (established 1826,) No. 78 Beekman, near Cortlandt-st.
Y. A. HOWE,
J. MILTON FERRY.
May 2, 1859.

The subscriber, in retiring from the book business, would return thanks to the many customers who have so long patronized him, and most respectfully recommend his successors, Messrs. HOWE & FERRY, as worthy of the continued custom bestowed on him during the 27 years he has been connected with the business at the above-mentioned store.
SAMUEL RAYNOR.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
JOHN E. HALL.
New-York, April 30, 1859.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., for the purpose of transacting the power business in all its branches.
JOHN E. HALL,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
RICH. L. CAMPBELL.
New-York, May 2, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of NOEL & SAUTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1859.
AUGUSTE NOEL,
HENRY SAUTER.

The business hereafter conducted in the City of New-York under the firm of NOEL & SAUTER will be carried on by the undersigned under the firm of NOEL & SAUTER, from and after this date. They respectfully authorize to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1859.
AUGUSTE NOEL,
AUGUSTE SAUTER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of R. BROWN & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. BROWN,
R. G. BROWN.
New-York, May 1, 1859.

The business will be conducted under the name of R. BROWN'S SON, by
RUSS G. BROWN.
All persons having claims against the late firm of R. BROWN & SON will please present the same for settlement without delay, and all indebted will please make payment, at No. 27 Fulton-st.
R. BROWN,
R. G. BROWN.
New-York, May 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership under the name of HASTINGS & SARLE, as dealers in a general assortment of paper at No. 49 John-st.
P. C. HASTINGS,
T. L. SARLE.
New-York, May 2, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of WHILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Signed, LOUIS WHILEY,
CHARLES W. WHILEY.
New-York, May 2, 1859.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a copartner in our firm.
New-York, May 2, 1859. A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—$7,000 TO $9,000.—THE advertiser have manufacturing business partially established, and would like to take a partner with the above amount, with a view of extending the business, which can be done very profitably. And with very little risk. The demand, both from the City and throughout the country, is greater than the advertiser has means to carry forward. The article is patented, and all the States and Territories controlled. A business man preferred, who can have the charge of the financial part of the business, if desired. Address "MANUFACTORY," Box No. 116 Times Office.

$6,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, in an established manufactory in Philadelphia with long 14s property to represent the full investment, and which facilities to net 60 per cent per month. This will be clearly shown at an interview here, for which address WOOD, Box No. 101 Times Office, at once.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address J. H. D., Box No. 1 Times Office.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE property, good-will, fixtures and everything complete for carrying on the coal and wood trade, in a thickly growing portion of Brooklyn. Vessels unload their cargoes at the yard at a trifling expense. For a person of moderate capital who wants to go into the business a good chance is offered. Apply on the premises, corner of Smith and Church-sts.

FOR SALE—A DRUG-STORE—A RETAIL DRUG-store, in a pleasant and well-populated country town, within 35 miles of New-York City, and doing a good business; will be sold at a reasonable price to a good purchaser. For further particulars, address CHAS. ALTEKHAIN, No. 110 William-st., New-York.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' corsiet store, No. 318 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 24-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLished grocery No. 402 Broome-st., directly opposite Centre Market. Business established 1832. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to commence business.
JOHN W. GILCHREST.

FIRST-RATE CHANCE.—PORTER-HOUSE for sale, doing a fine business, opposite one of the principal ferry houses. Cheap for cash. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A NEW OR SECOND-hand steam ferry boat in good order and of about the following dimensions, viz.: 150 horse power, 100 to 120 tons burthen, 90 feet keel, 25 feet beam, 6 to 7 feet hold, draught of water 5 to 6 feet. Apply at 56 Dey-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars to invest can learn of a new, safe and profitable business by addressing W. E. H., Box No. 156 Times Office, stating where he may be seen. A ready penman preferred.

$1,000 WANTED FOR AN ESTABLISHED cash business or partner (with the amount. No agents need apply. Address C. T., No. 117 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF PROBATE.—VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.
To JOHN GOUDY, the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of David Horner, late of Monaghan, in the County of Monaghan, merchant, deceased, without a widow now living, who died on or about the 1st day of March, 1856. Also, Anne Boardman, of Dublin, Polly Wright, (wife of Joseph William Wright,) the said Joseph William Wright, Jane Lyons, (wife of the Rev. John Lyons,) the said Rev. John Lyons, Margaretta Kinkead, (wife of William Kinkead,) the said William Kinkead, Catherine Horner, Spinster, and Mary Jane Eagle, (wife of William Eagle,) the said William Eagle, the lawful (daughters only, next of kin, and the principal legatees named in said will of said deceased.
Whereas, Robert Thomson claims to have an interest in the goods and chattels of said deceased, and desires to have a personal representative raised to said deceased. Now, this is to command you, that on or before the twentieth day of May next ensuing, you appear in the Court of Probate, situate in the Record Buildings, adjoining Henrietta-street, Dublin, personally, or by your Proctor, Solicitor or Attorney, you, the said John Goudy, to accept or refuse the burden of the execution of said will, together with administration of the goods and chattels unadministered of said deceased; and in case the said John Goudy refuse, then the said Anne Boardman, Polly Wright, Jane Lyons, Margaretta Kinkead, Catherine Horner and Mary Jane Eagle to accept or refuse Letters of administration of all and singular the goods, rights, credits and chattels unadministered of said deceased, with cause, if any, why same should not be granted and committed unto the said Robert Thomson, or his substitute.—Dated this 3rd day of March, 1859.
(Signed,) M. KEATING,
Registrar.
JOSEPH COOK, Proctor, No. 13 Henrietta-st., Dublin. (L.S.)
my2-1w3w Tu.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ULSTER.—SPENCER J. SUBOIS, Administrator, and BETSEY WELLS, Administratrix of &c., of DANIEL L. WELLS, deceased, against HENRY WELLS, Defendant, Sworn.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which is this day filed with the Clerk of Ulster County, at his office in the village of Kingston in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in the village of Kingston in said County within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fourteen hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of January in the year 1856.—Dated April 28, 1859.
JOHN D. STEELE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims against JACOB J. VAN FELZ, of the City of New-York, deceased, who died May 3, 1858, are hereby required to present a verified statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. HAGHE, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 52 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next, when the undersigned will make a dividend of the assets of the estate of said VAN FELZ among those whose claims shall have been presented, as aforesaid hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1858.
CHARLES E. CORBIN,
JONATHAN BEEBE,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Felz.
nov-1w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DORETHE MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1859.
DORETHE MAHLMANN,
Administratrix.
ap2-1w6w W

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPER PHOSPHATES OF LIME, manufactured in this country, for green lawns, flowers, vegetables, grain, &c. Testimonials from hundreds who have used it for the last four years, some have used 100 lbs. each. Manufactured superphate of lime, per ton 45; superior 50; Mapes' superphate of lime, per ton 45; per ton 40; French superphate of lime, per ton 45; per ton 40; Peruvian guano, containing full directions for use, per ton 45; per ton 40. Sold by the manufacturer, 10 CEDAR-ST., N.-Y. Also, Fertilizers for sale at all agricultural warehouses.

SWAN BROS. & CO.—FOUR SUPERIOR prize medals awarded to their Patent Guano. Price reduced to $45 per ton. Apply at 52 Cedar-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SEEING the Erie Railway Guide, Price 25 cents, will find it a valuable work. The city station is at the foot of Duane-st., where the Omnibuses leave for all parts of the city. Ask for the Erie Railway Guide.
E. APPLEBY & CO., Publishers,
No. 166 and 168 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave the Depot, Park Place, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
1.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
2 P. M. for Dover Plains.
3 P. M. for White Plains.
4.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
5.30 P. M. for White Plains, from Wednesday to Saturday.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
ARRIVES, WILL LEAVE
8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. from White Plains.
12.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
1.30 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
2 P. M. from Dover Plains.
3 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Emigrant Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate places on the route. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Buffalo Passenger, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Express trains connect at Marion with the Buffalo, Corning and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse and Oswego; at Corning with the Tioga Railroad, for Elmira; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the New-York and Erie Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Spring Arrangement.—Commencing March 28, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leaves Easton for New-York, at 6 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:45 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. only.
JOHN C. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 3 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Mail Train 11 A. M., for Poughkeepsie; 3 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., for Hobbs' Ferry, 6 and 11:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M., for Sing Sing; 3:45 P. M., for Peekskill; 6:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie (mail at 10). GOLDSMITH HAGEN, (Sd. of the Mail, Express,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIM, H. A. WOLLERSHIPP, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 48 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For pastors, churches, vestries and lodges.
Wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $600, equally adapted to the church, the vestry and the home circle, are pronounced by CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York, Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at lowest prices.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on instalments. J. M. PELTON, 691 and 693 Broadway, N. Y.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, SQUARE AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on instalments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand melodeons from $20 to $50; pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 708 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make, at great bargains; second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $50 to $125; one of the largest Establishments of Music in the United States; musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates; pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium of gold and silver wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTS & BRADBURYS, NO. 422 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a greater assortment of the celebrated pianos, including all styles, constantly on hand, with the second Arch Wood Frame, Patent Metallic Tension Bridge, Overstrung Bass, Improved Grand Action, Patent Metallic Tuning Pin, and Patent Metallic Plate, which are warranted to stand in any climate. Also, Pianos and Melodeons for rent, at 5 per month, allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & MARTY,) Manufacturers of Pianos, Nos. 251 Mercer-st., near Broadway, where a large assortment of instruments, warranted in every respect, can be found.

T. E. SHAWMAN'S SUPERIOR PIANOS, Ivory Keys, Patent Tension, At 365 Bowery, Manufactory of his own make, warranted from $50 upwards.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES HAVE received the highest premium at every Fair for the last Twelve Years, at the recent Fair they received 10 prize medals.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF HANDSOME BLACK HORSES, 7 and 8 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind; also, elegant light Brewster Top Buggy, and a fine brilliant stylish, or alley, No. 10 Hunt-Place, at Madison Square and 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. Foster, Commander,
will sail for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 7, at 10 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 3 North River. Passage, the ship has five very superior staterooms, having the contrivance of berths, the choice of staterooms or berths, the ship's surgeon, the table unsurpassed, the wines of the finest quality, and the speed of the ship to York, the safety of the vessel and speed to be equal.
Passengers not wanted during the voyage, should notify on Friday the day before sailing, and be on board by 10 A. M. on Saturday.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. T. DEAVEN, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 18.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
E. Wessels, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
GILPONG, KRUTTGEN & REICHELM,
No. 24 Broad-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....
Second Cabin Passage.....
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....
Second Cabin Passage.....
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. H. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. BOHEMIA, Capt. Lott.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
Freight not secured until paid for.
No goods not secured until paid for.
Air conditioned Saloons on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones, Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, GA., COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. B. Sonnick, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: There are no any stopping stages from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $22; Atlanta, Ga., $20; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $22; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, Ga., Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Foster, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday Morning and leave on FRIDAY, May 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$30 00 To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile..... 25 00 To Atlanta, Ga..... 23 00
To Montgomery, Ala. 25 00 To Columbia, S. C.... 20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn... 31 00 To Jacksonville, Fla.. 31 00
To Charlotte, N. C.... 23 00 To Pilatka, Fla..... 33 00
For freight or passage apply to SPOFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. Ramsay, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, May 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with superior accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $30; to Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $22; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 3 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain S. Lewis, will leave for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HERBERT, No. 22 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, May 14, 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $35. Passage from either of the above places to New-York: First class, $60; Children under 12 years of age half fare. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. E. Moran, Commander. This powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.—STEINWAY & SONS' Line of Steamers, more Steamship Line leave Pier No. 10, N. R., foot Barclay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage to Baltimore in 24 hours. Freight to Baltimore, 5 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Freight taken at the Pier. Passengers, for their ease, apply at 5 A. M. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, or to R. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 3 West-st.

LIBERIA, ALL PORTS, CORISCO BAY AND FERNANDO PO.—The first-class bark MENDI, Captain Lewis, will be dispatched immediately, and will sail about the 15th inst. For freight or passage, (having most excellent accommodations,) apply to E. W. BAYARD & CO., No. 100 Pearl-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED Quickly, by HOMER, Notary Public, No. 128 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates

EUROPEAN NEWS.

OUR FILES BY THE GLASGOW.

The Royal Speech Proroguing Parliament.

The Peace Article in the Monitor.

The Steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. THURSTON, from Glasgow on the morning of April 20, arrived at this port yesterday at noon.

She brings newspaper details of the intelligence brought to Quebec by the March Bruce, from Liverpool on the same day, and thence forwarded by telegraph.

The Speech of the Queen on the Prorogation of Parliament.

Parliament was prorogued on the 19th ult., by commission. The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's speech, which was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it is her Majesty's intention forthwith to dissolve the present Parliament, with a view to enable her people to express, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, their opinion on the state of public affairs.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the ample liberality with which you have granted the supply and ways and means for the military and naval defence of the country, and for the provision which you have made for the exigencies of the other branches of the public service during the interval which must elapse before the estimates for the year can be considered by the new Parliament, which Her Majesty will direct to be immediately called.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded to inform you that the war in which she is about to make to her people has been rendered necessary by the obstinate experiment of maintaining on the public interest of the country a position which, by the fact that within little more than a year, two successive Administrations have avowed to them the conviction of the House of Commons, and the majority of the people, that under the existing of Divine Providence, the risk which she is about to incur of the effect of facilitating the discharge of her high functions, and of enabling her to conduct the government of the country under the advice of a Ministry possessed of the confidence of her Parliament and people.

THE WAR QUESTION.

Preparations for War in every Direction—The Pacific Article in the *Monitor*—Views of the London Press upon the Ministerial Explanations.

The second edition of the London *Herald*, of the 20th, says: "We are enabled to state that Sardinia has agreed to the general and simultaneous disarmament, preliminary to the Congress. To this disarmament she was invited by France and England, and her adhesion removes the most serious obstacle to peace.

According to the advices from Piedmont, the war preparations in that country, as well as in France, require some further weeks of active effort for full completion.

The London *Times*, in a leader, argues in favor of the formation of a National Guard in this country.

The English garrisons in the Mediterranean will be promptly reinforced. Probably several of the second battalions of regiments serving in India will be employed in this service.

The news published in a telegraphic dispatch, to the effect that English ships were about to be sent to Trieste, is altogether false.

Advices received from Rome are to the 16th ult. The departure of volunteers increased rapidly—250 Romagnols left Perugia for Piedmont.

THE PEACE ARTICLE OF THE "MONITEUR."

The Moniteur of April 19 contains an article on the present state of affairs. The different European Powers have expressed themselves on the following four points as the basis of the Congress:

1. To determine the means by which Peace may be maintained between Austria and Piedmont.

2. The manner in which the evacuation of the States of the Church by the French and Austrian troops may be best effected.

3. Whether it is expedient to introduce Reform in the administration of these and the other Italian States, the administration of which may present defects evidently tending to create a permanent and chronic state of disorder and discontent, and

[illegible] Austria's proposal to the cause that it should only be necessary to admit the principle of a general disarmament, reserving the manner of regulating the execution thereof for the deliberating of the Congress. France believes that Piedmont could not be thought to disarm at once, but has represented to the Congress. The English Government having intimated upon it, France, willing to prove her conciliatory disposition, has promised to request Piedmont to disarm, on condition that Piedmont and the other Italian States shall be invited to take part in the Congress.

The article goes on to cite historical precedents, and hopes that the Congress will meet with the unanimous support of the Powers. France has even added that the indispensed to assent to a disarmament previous to the Congress. Everything, therefore, justifies the belief that, even if all difficulties are not yet removed, a definite understanding will ere long be established, and that no further obstacles will oppose the assembling of the Congress.

THE RECENT MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION TOUCHING THE PEACE QUESTION—FURTHER CRITICISMS BY THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Morning Post* complains of Ministers' partiality towards Austria, and deprecates the ominous mutterings towards the close of Mr. Disraeli's speech, as to the part which England might be called to play in a coming struggle. The *Post* observes that Ministers are about to go to the country in an inextricable dilemma. There are two great questions at issue—their diplomacy and their reform measure—and on one or other, if not on both, they must incur an overwhelming condemnation. If peace be secured to the Continent, then the cause of domestic reform will at once still greater impetus, and will almost with the [illegible] "it was only in the points of detail, and not in matters of principle, that either Lord CLARENDON in the Upper, or Lord PALMERSTON in the Lower House, ventured to differ from the views expressed." The *Herald* argues that the adhesion of Sardinia to the Congress, but insists upon her disarming in conjunction with Austria and France.

The *Chronicle* thinks nothing conclusive passed last night one way or the other.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE POISONING CASE—INTERESTING TO TEA DEALERS.—Some months ago, it will be remembered, a colored family, residing in Nutria alley, were taken sick immediately after drinking tea purchased at a corner grocery, when all the symptoms of their having been poisoned were apparent. The contents of the teapot were sent to Dr. JACK, CHAMBERLAIN, of the Brooklyn City Hospital, and yesterday he reported the following analysis: "Two samples of tea leaves. These were genuine and unmixed with other agents, except one or two leaves of a plant unknown to me. One sample of brown sugar. This was a very fine specimen of unrefined sugar; no deleterious agent was detectable in it. A third labeled tea. This contained all the natural constituents found in the tea plant, with an unusually large quantity of tannic acid and a minute quantity of arsenious acid, which was detected and recognized by the following tests: Ammoniacal solution of copper gave an apple green precipitate; nitrate of silver gave a yellow or canary colored precipitate. The green precipitate was collected and dried. Upon being heated in a glass tube it only yielded a black deposit, not a conspicuous crystalline deposit. Part of this crystalline deposit was then dissolved in boiling water, and gave the usual evidences of being arsenious acid. The precipitate and sublimate were all examined with care, and proved in every respect to be arsenical compounds."

ANOTHER WIFE POISONING CASE.—A man named OBLEY BEEBE was arrested Sunday night last on a warrant issued by Coroner HERMAN on a complaint preferred by HENRY SEARS, for poisoning his wife at No. 160 Navy-street on the 24th of February last. The complainant is a son of deceased by a former husband, and bases his complaint principally upon statements made by her just previous to death. Her attending physician says that he saw no indications of foul play. That her lungs were diseased and she drank to excess, so that she had frequent attacks of delirium tremens. During these turns she always accused some one of having poisoned her. The body, which was buried in Calvary Cemetery, was disinterred yesterday, and an inquest will be held to-day. The accused has been committed to jail to await the result of the investigation.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF COTTON BY FIRE, AT GALVESTON.—Some Fears.—At 11½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, a large quantity of cotton, which had been [illegible] on a vessel lying at Franklin and Water streets, caught fire, and notwithstanding all efforts, and exertions the whole of it was destroyed. The vessel, belonging to Messrs. GRAYS, WOOD & Co., [illegible] Mr. Hall, of New York, and [illegible]

[illegible] Two small houses, one frame and the other brick, on the same lot, were occupied by Daniel HAYES, were also destroyed. There was no insurance upon any of the property. The fire is said to have been communicated by a brand, which some boys had kindled in the vicinity. At 12½ o'clock yesterday noon a fire was discovered bursting through the roof of a house on the corner of Smith and Wyllie streets, owned by Mr. FRANKS and occupied by several families. The fire was extinguished without much damage to the premises.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The new Board of Supervisors will meet in the County Jail at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Democrats have nominated Supervisor Ben. YOUNG, of the Sixth Ward, for Comptroller, and he doubtless will be elected, as that party have a comfortable majority in the Board.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Democratic Aldermen having notified their adherents, it is understood that the Mayor has consented to call a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday evening next.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A boy named JOHN KENEY, son of George KENEY, was attacked on Moore-street, yesterday, by a watch-dog, and so badly injured that he probably will not recover.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—Several steam fire engines were tested yesterday in the Eastern District and gave general satisfaction.

Political Movements in Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Saturday, April 23, 1859.

A large and enthusiastic Convention was held in this city to-day, for the purpose of organizing the Opposition forces preparatory to the Assembling of the Constitutional Convention, which meets in June. The meeting was ably addressed by Hon. MARSHALL J. PARSONS, our Delegate to Congress, who administered a scathing rebuke to the Administration, for its unparalleled tenacity, prodigality, and unwonted devotion to the interests of the South. THOMAS EWING, Jr., also addressed the Convention, pleading some startling facts, which called, in tones not to be misunderstood, for the organization of a Party that would have the boldness to come out and repudiate, not only in the streets and behind the counter, but at the ballot-box, this Administration which had so effectually proven itself the personification of recklessness and depravity. The Administration had always fought Kansas, and could it be expected that the people of Kansas would now kiss the rod that had so severely and so repeatedly visited them with stripes? It was fair to presume that Democratic Administrations, if in power, would treat other Territories to be organized hereafter precisely as those of PIERCE and BUCHANAN had treated Kansas; and in view of this presumption, the speaker called on the people to organize, with vigilance against any Party, by whatever name it might style itself, which affiliated with the Administration in trying to crush out the Free-State bulwarks of Kansas.

You can depend upon it, the Democracy will find strong opposition to contend with here. The wounds which the Territory has received at the hands of that Party, are too fresh and too aggravating to admit of much compromise now.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 25, 27 to 35, 37 to 50, 52 to 56—all inclusive.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 840, 1497, 1922, 1510, 207, 1661, 1817, 1847, 1123, 1112, 1197, 1169, 1201, 1207, 675, 1219, 1210, 1241, 1237, 1453, 1467, 1468, 1491, 407, 1767, 1679, 1370, 968, 1193, 1244 &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, 15, 60.

TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 199, 200, 315, 942, 785, 416, 422, 430, 432, 440, 442, 446, 382, 8. *Part II.*—Nos. 223, 164, 420, 421, 423, 441, 436, 463, 466, 469, 470, 471, 474, 475, 477.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 939, 1342, 991, 915, 830, 246, 627, 726, 967, 914, 714, 969, 1000, 873, 214.

A Boy of Twelve Years old Convicted of Manslaughter.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Davies.

In this Court, yesterday morning, a singular case was called up for trial. The murder and manslaughter charges are ordinarily sent hither from the General Sessions, and thus the heavier grades of crime are constantly before the Court, but very seldom does it happen that so young a prisoner, charged with so weighty an offence, is prosecuted. The case alluded to was this: Thomas Miller, a boy aged twelve years, was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree. On the 7th of March last he stabbed another boy, whose name was William McElroy, in a shoemaker's store in Twenty-seventh-street, where they were both employed. From the evidence adduced on the trial, it appeared that the deceased was in the habit of continual annoyance to the prisoner, Miller, and that he allowed no opportunity of aggravation to slip without its being duly avenged. On the day in question, he annoyed Miller so much that he was [illegible], removing his tools, and consequently underwent an excessive and unremitting grievance. In a fit of anger, induced by these repeated vexings, the boy Miller stabbed the boy McElroy with his awl, inflicting a mortal wound in the anterior portion of the chest, on the left side, over the fifth rib, which penetrated the pericardium at its anterior extremity, the death being caused by internal hemorrhage. Such was the testimony of Drs. Ferguson and Gallagher. Counsel for defence, Mr. H. L. Clinton, contended that the little boy, almost a child, who stood before the jury, the youngest prisoner, charged with so grave an offence, that they had ever seen, had only acted in self-defence if he willingly inflicted the blow; but that probably the dealing of the wound was altogether accidental, taking place in the scuffle between the children. The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and Judge DAVIES sentenced the little fellow to the House of Refuge. He will remain there till he is 21 years old—that is, till the year 1868. The District-Attorney stated, in Court, that he had previously stabbed a boy, though not dangerously; and if phrenology be true, the occipital regions of his skull are somewhat of a dangerous character.

Wm. H. Drake, jointly indicted with Joseph Coburn and Patrick Duffy for a felonious assault on Policeman Davidson, on the 9th December, in Prince-street, was placed on trial. Coburn, it will be recollected, pleaded guilty the week before last. Drake and Duffy demanded separate trials, and on yesterday Drake came before a Jury, who, after hearing the evidence and the argument of his counsel, ex-Judge Phillips, acquitted him, under direction of the Judge, who remarked that the testimony was not sufficiently strong to justify a conviction. An order was then made discharging Duffy from custody.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 3.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. One parcel marked "John Pierce," containing embroideries, &c.—This was a proceeding to forfeit the goods, on the ground that the importers, on entering the package, found in it sixty-four less collars which were not mentioned on the invoice. The claimant alleged that he knew nothing of any loss which was not on the invoice, that he did not put it away, nor know of any being put in, and he did not claim the sixty-four collars.

There were two points of interest which arose on the trial. The claimant himself was put on the stand as a witness, Judge BETTS saying that on the strength of a reported decision of Judge NELSON, he should allow the examination, and give the District-Attorney the benefit of the exception, that the question might be brought before him on more solemn argument before it was to be considered as settled in the Court that such a question of evidence was a "rule of evidence" within the meaning of the statute.

The claimant had petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the forfeiture of these goods, setting out the facts of the case and denying any intention of fraud or any knowledge of the sixty-four collars, but admitting the forfeiture as required by the Remission act. This sworn petition was offered in evidence by the Government, who claimed that having admitted that the goods were forfeited the claimant could not now prove that they were not. The Judge decided that the claimant having so petitioned could not prove that there was no intention of fraud, but he allowed him to give evidence to show that the sixty-four collars were not in the package when made up in Liverpool.

The jury found a verdict for the United States, condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. HUNT and Mr. DWIGHT; for claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 3.

Before Judge Nelson.

James Benkard et al. vs. Augustus Schell.—This case, involving the payment of duties on mosaline delaines, was given to the Jury last night, with directions to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. The Jury, however, were unable to agree, and were discharged about 11 o'clock last night.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold and Mr. Evarts; for defendant, Mr. Hunt and Mr. O'Conor.

Henry E. Dubbier et al. vs. William Furniss.—This case was taken up this morning. It has been tried once before, when the Jury disagreed. It is an action of trover to recover the value of goods sold by the defendant for one Farmiloe, who had stolen them from the plaintiff's store, which was under his. The case was fully reported on its former trial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Hoffman and Peck.

Ordered—That hereafter 50 causes be placed on the Day Calendar at Circuit and General Terms.

Adams vs. Sullivan—Motion to open order dismissing the appeal denied.

Campbell & Moody vs. Thomas Dobson—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

Joseph Sandford, &c. vs. Noah Morris et al.—Judgment for plaintiff for $664 97, and interest from March 28, 1859, and costs, with allowance of $50.

John A. Torrent et al. vs. Wm. R. Roguard.—Judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

Henry A. Thomas and wife vs. Alfred Wagstaff et al.—The principles of this case were mainly settled in Wright vs. Lawrence, 23 Barbour, 267. The money arose and from the City Corporation for lands taken for public use, must be considered real estate and go to the heirs. This account with the lands still in the estate, is estimated at $111,000. The whole must be divided equally. The money is referred to Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., to take and state the accounts upon the principles stated in the opinion, and judgment to be entered in conformity to his report.

Pillion et al. vs. Hale, to vacate assessment for opening Madison-street.—Judgment declaring petitioners irregular and void, and assessment made vacated for reasons stated in opinion of Lexington-avenue.

Joseph Hooke et al. vs. Andrew T. Carpenter.—Judgment for plaintiffs, costs of both parties to be paid out of fund in hands of referee.

In the Matter of Filling the Street in Perry fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Assessment imposed and then erected must be vacated and set aside.

Petition of Fletcher et al. to vacate assessment for opening Eighth-street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.—Judgment that assessment and map be set aside, &c.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Alex. McKenzie vs. Sam. M. Kelsey.—Motion granted, without costs.

Henry A. Mott, Receiver, vs. John M. Neill et al.—Motion denied, with costs.

George B. Ryale vs. Robt. O. Lawton, impleaded, &c.—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs of March term, and $10 costs of motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF IN THE SUMMER CASE.

Nesmith vs. The Atlantic Insurance Company.—In this case, reported in Tuesday's TIMES, the jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed—$6,676 31.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

"OCEANIER" VS. "OCEANIER"—"OCEANIER" THEMSELVES.

Joseph Burnett vs. Edwd. A. H. S. Phelps.—In this case, the facts of which were previously reported, the plaintiff obtained judgment, and injunctions were granted, prohibiting the use of the name "oceanier," &c.

Wm. Redmond et al. vs. G. M. Chapman et al.—Motions overruled, and judgment for plaintiffs, leave to defendants to answer within twenty days, on payment of costs; and to be deducted from any judgment that defendants may recover.

Before Justice Slosson.

Elijah Crocker et al. vs. Ferdinand A. Crocker.—Judgment for plaintiffs, as directed by referee, with costs of suit.

(Advertisement.)

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

TO THE PUBLIC KNOWN.

The Great Cure of Consumption, with for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PEASLEE BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

(Advertisement.)

THE CERTAINTY OF BEING SAFE.

* * * * * * *

One-half of the pleasure of a long or short trip upon the water, or upon a railroad which runs over bridges, is comprised in the fear lest you *cannot be drowned*. If you have a family in company, and you know that it is safe, you are comparatively careless about all accident and emergency. All this feeling and actuality of *safety upon the water is conferred upon men, women and children by the infallible life-preserving garments*, manufactured by the Patent Life-preserving Coat and Vest Co., No. 256 Broadway. These garments can be worn as ordinary clothing, and cost no *more*.

(Advertisement.)

CROOK & DUPP,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
DINNER,
Breakfast and Tea.

(Advertisement.)

LOOK AT THESE PRICES!!!

Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 10s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 4s. to 75c. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 9d. per yard.
HENRY ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

ANOTHER APPOINTMENT.—The Public have again been astonished by another of those astonishing astonishers in the way of Hats, invented and manufactured by the genius of the skull of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., which has been christened "The Pride of Youth." Dear mammas, persuade your boys' papas to take them to KNOX's and purchase for them one of those Maines in Person—now do.

(Advertisement.)

ONLY ONE MONTH TO GALWAY AND BACK.—The splendid steamship CIRCASSIAN will again sail for Galway, via St. Johns, on THURSDAY, May 5. Passage to Ireland, only $30, including cooked provisions, served on tables, and a free railroad ticket to any part of Great Britain. Apply to American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay.

(Advertisement.)

Two great pieces, "Our Irish Cousin," and also "The Harvest Home," to-day, at Barnum's Museum. The latter, one of CALIZETA's most extraordinary productions, this afternoon. This evening, "Our Irish Cousin," now in its sixth consecutive week, will make all year again with hearty merriment.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT will effect a cure in cases of Gout and Rheumatism after all other remedies have failed. Be not deceived, ye who suffer with these racking pains—this salve is your only hope. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 3.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '74	104⅛	200	Hud. Riv. R.	s10	22
5,000 Ky. State 6s	105⅜	100	do		22⅛
600 N. Car. State 6s	98⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref.	s10	58⅜
18,000 Virginia 6s	97⅜	100	do	s10	58⅜
1,000 do	s30 97⅜	50	do		58⅜
27,000 Missouri State 6s	100 97⅜	50	do	s30	58⅜
10,000 do	s30 97	100	do		58⅜
25,000 do	s60 97	100	Reading R.	b30d10	50⅜
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '90-'95	105	245	Mich. Central R.		80⅜
10,000 Ill. Int. '66	90⅜	50	do		81
8,000 Cal. 4s, 4s mos	90⅜	50	do	s10	80⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	91⅜	100	N. S. & J. C. R.	s10	7
8,000 Mich. 2d mort. 6s	80⅜	50	do	s30	7
1,000 Ill. 3 & 4 R. 6s	90	150	do		7
1,000 Tol., L. & W. R.	70	100	do		7
Saturday		100	do	s10	7
$1,000 Tenn. 5 R. 6s	65	50	Panama R.		122⅜
1 Bank of America	118⅜	50	do		122⅜
15 Manhattan Bank	102	25	do		122⅜
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	100	50	Ill. Cen. Railroad		68
100 Del. & H. Canal Co.	93	50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		64⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co.	268	100	do		64⅜
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	28	50	Gal. & Chi. R.		84⅜
10 do	29	100	do	s60	84⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	109	100	do	s30	84⅜
70 do	79	100	do		85
115 do	79⅜	100	do	nw	85
115 do	79⅜	100	do	s30	85
100 N. Y. Central R.	74⅜	100	do	s60	85⅜
1200 do	74⅜	50	do	b30	85⅜
100 do	74⅜	200	Cl. & Toledo R.	nw	28
100 do	74⅜	50	Chi. & M. Railroad		61⅜
100 do	74⅜	100	do		61
100 do	b60 74⅜	100	do		60⅜
100 do	s60 75	100	do		60⅜
700 do	74⅜	100	do	nw	60⅜
50 do	74⅜	100	do	s10	60⅜
50 do	s15 75⅜	100	do	s10	60⅜
200 do	s15 75	100	do	s10	60⅜
200 Erie Railroad	8⅜	100	do	s30	60⅜
50 do	8⅜	300	do	s60	59
100 do	b60 8⅜	45	La C. & Mil. R.		⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '74	104⅛	200	Harlem Railroad		11⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Reg.	105⅜	100	Harlem R. R. Pref.		59
10,000 Mo. State 6s	87⅜	200	do	s10	58⅜
8,000 Ohio State 6s, '90-'95	107	100	do		58⅜
2,000 Erie R. R. 4th m.	86⅜	100	do		58⅜
2,000 do	86⅜	200	N. S. & N. I. R.	s4d	23
8,000 La C. & M. 1 c. 6s	75	100	do		23⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	73⅜	150	Mich. Central R. R.		80⅜
500 do	s60 73	200	do		80⅜
1,000 N. S. R. 2m. 6s	66	300	do		80
25 Pacific Mail S. Co.	79	100	do	s60	81⅜
100 Erie Railroad	8⅜	100	do		80⅜
700 Chic. & R. I. R.	60⅜	200	N. S. & N. I. RR.	s30	19⅜
50 do	60⅜	50	Panama R. R.	s30	122⅜
200 do	60	50	Cal. & Chic. R. R.		65

TUESDAY, May 3—P. M.

The excitement on the Share list of the Stock Exchange, noticed for some days past, continued through the early dealings to-day. The movement in New-York Central attracted most attention. Before the formal meeting of the Brokers, 75 ⅝ cent. was paid on cash delivery. At the first Board the sales were heavy in amount, at 74⅞@74¾ ⅝ cent., cash. But after the adjournment, the price fell off rapidly to 73 ⅝ cent., on the rumor, or reality, that the Broker of the steamboat party had borrowed 1,300 or 1,500 shares in certificates not previously on the Street, with which he had determined to break down the "corner" on the cash stock. The price next fluctuated from 73 to 73¼ ⅝ cent., and then back to 73 ⅝ cent., cash, and 72, seller 60 days, and finally 73½ ⅝ cent. for delivery to-morrow—the precise closing figure of Saturday afternoon. The fluctuations in Chicago and Rock Island shares were scarcely less marked, although the same scarcity of cash stock was at no time felt, nor any present effort made to render it scarce. The first price was 61½ ⅝ cent. cash, 59 seller 60 days. The last transactions, 60½@60 sales, and 60 ⅝ cent. bid for Wednesday. Galena advanced at one time to 65½, and closed 65 ⅝ cent. Toledo rose to 35½ ⅝ cent., closing 35½; Harlem Preferred, to 59½, closing 58½@59 ⅝ cent.; Pacific Mail, to 79, closing 78; Hudson River, to 22½, firm; Michigan Guaranteed, to 82½, closing 82; and Panama, 122½@122¾. The general market on the speculative shares closed firm for cash Stock, but with a disposition on the part of the Bear account to renew contract sales at lower prices.

In United States Stocks the sales are of a retail nature. The new registered five of 1874 brought 104½ ⅝ cent, while the coupon bonds sold at 104½ ⅝ cent. State Stocks were steadier than yesterday, the market taking $80,000 Missouri 6s, 87½ cash, and 87 seller's option. In Railway Bonds there was a further demand for New York Central Sixes at 91½ ⅝ cent ex-dividend, and an additional recovery of 1½ ⅝ cent. in Erie Fourth Mortgages, which brought 46½ ⅝ cent.

The market for Money remains quiet, and the rates of, and facilities for, Discounts, both at Bank and on the Street, as easy as at any time during the season—the range being 4½ to 7 ⅝ cent. for first class bills, according to date. Demand loans are 4@5 ⅝ cent. The additional sales of Exchange to-day for the Boston mail were at 110 ⅝ cent. for Southern Bank bills, and at 110½ for standard names on the spot. Paris, f.5.12½@f.5.10. Some bills on London, payable on demand were done at 110¼ ⅝ cent. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury amount to $129,000. The net disbursements are $9,000 short of this sum. The balance this afternoon is $6,450,233.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon remarks as follows of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company:

[illegible] The Supreme Court, in [illegible] Pennsylvania and Hudson Canal Company, [illegible] Pennsylvania Coal Company. The decision does not, as stated in a [illegible] involve any sum of money, but merely [illegible] of an agreement in relation to [illegible] brought to the first instance by the [illegible] Coal Company. It was [illegible] decided that this decision is now reversed. The [illegible] to back taxes, amounting in all to about [illegible] progress."

[illegible] STATE CITY, 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	48,000	38,000	28,000	10,000	21,000
Ex. to G. B.	82,000	41,000	20,000	54,000	28,000
Ex. to France	1,000	5,000	6,000	10,000	20,000
Ex. to other F. P.	14,000	14,000	14,000	34,000	20,000
Total Exports	97,000	66,000	60,000	100,000	68,000
Stk on hand	505,000	430,000	300,000	500,000	241,000

Messrs. Wilson & Co., in their circular of this week, remark:—The total now in the ports is 2,463,000 bales; showing an excess over last year to same time of 752,000 bales. By telegraph from New-Orleans, the week's receipts reaching 30th ult., were only 12,000 bales, against 24,000 last year; and in Mobile, 3,500 against 8,400. The week's receipts as made up in our next table, will not, probably, be more than half of the quantity received the same week last season. The rapid clearances of ships in New-Orleans, swell the export to Great Britain to a large figure, viz: 92,000 bales for the week, and increased the excess over last year to 200,000 bales, and over 1860 to 60,000 bales. To *France the export has been actually 4,000 bales for the week*, but the New-Orleans Price Current has deducted 3,300 for the cargo of the ship Sardinian, which put back, discharged, and had her action partly burned; so that the figures only show 1,000 bales. To other foreign ports, *14,000 has cleared against the same amount* last year.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THORNTON BROTHERS:

	Per cent Discount
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	—@ ¼
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@ ¼
South Carolina and Georgia	½@ ¾
North Carolina	½@ ¾
Virginia	¼@ ½
Illinois and Wisconsin	—@2
Michigan	—@ ¼
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Louisiana	—@ ¼
Mobile	—@ ¼
Canada	⅜@ ½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	80	82
120 acre warrants per acre	79	82
160 acre warrants per acre	82	85

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes ⅝ £	94 95
Bank of France Notes ⅝ Franc	16c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. cash	22@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	Spanish ¾ and 1-16 per oz.	1 25@ —
Five francpieces	98¾@ —		
French Crowns	1 15@ —	Gold.	
German Crowns	1 05@ —	Sovereigns	4 80@4 82
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 25@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 86@ —
Species	1 06@ —	Spanish Doubloons	16 00@ —
Old Am. Half Dolls.	1 05@ —	Patriot Doubloons	15 70@ —
Old Am. Qr. Dolls.	1 05@ —	Gold, Old Am.	6c. prem.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's receipts for April, 1859, were as follows:

Passengers, &c	$64,651 58
Freight	15,560 00
Total	$100,151 58
Less due other Roads	22,291 24
Balance	$77,860 34

For April, 1859	$67,069 40
For April, 1858	72,811 97
For April, 1857	76,212 83
For April, 1856	66,505 10

Gain over last year, $9,265 33.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Receipts in April, 1859	$37,319 19
Receipts in April, 1858	30,195 24
Increase	$7,123 94

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

JAY THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Real Estate.—TUESDAY, May 3.

Sold at auction one lot on the southwest corner of Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth street; Mr. COVEIN, $950.

Lot on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, and one adjoining on the avenue; Mr. EVARS, $350 and $345.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold the piece of land on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, 105 feet front on Broadway, 128 feet fronting Thirty-third-street, 161 feet in depth on the north line, and 99 feet 6 inches in depth on the east line, making in all between five and six lots of ground. On the premises are four four-story brick tenements, with stores; also, two one-story frame stores. Sold for $65,000.

Also, one lot on the west side of Eighth-avenue, fronting Central Park, 25 feet north of Seventy-sixth-street; and one on the north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue; both for $4,900 each.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold six full lots on south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 175 feet westerly from the Sixth-avenue, for T. Beaver, Esq.; price $950 each. Also, two full lots on north side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, about 200 feet easterly from Eighth-avenue; price $500 each. Also, two full lots on south side of Thirty-fifth-street, about 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue; price $1,500 each.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The Reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 36 bbls.